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Tower Views

by Clearway

Mr. Landon States Issues Weighing a Year of War Patch Considers Courage

¶ Landon—After hearing Mr. Landon's cornfield chat, perhaps the best advice one can give President Roosevelt is to apply hastily for a blanket patent on social reforms—for the former presidential candidate makes it quite obvious that the present Republican tendency is to praise the New Deal objectives while deploring the New Deal methods. In his radiocast address at a shirt-sleeved dinner in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mr. Landon says: "If you would take a poll of these 17,000,000 people [those who voted against the New Deal] you would find that an overwhelming majority of them believe in collective bargaining . . . in social security . . . in unemployment insurance . . in relief to the needy and unemployed . . . in a better distribution of wealth . . . but they believe in making them work." In that sentence, it would seem, is outlined the nucleus around which the issues of the next presidential campaign are likely to revolve. "America," as Mr. Landon says, "has decided these issues."

¶ And this brings up an interesting experiment. The social reforms mentioned, obviously demand of Americans either an increased degree of self-discipline and humaneness, or an increased subservience to governmental authority. This presents a choice that each individual may consider for himself. Are you willing to practice greater tolerance and generosity in your own affairs? Are you willing to share the rewards for your labor with more charitableness? Are you willing individually to assume a greater share of responsibility for the incapacitated? Then you want social reforms—and in so far as you practice them you shall have them. But are you among those who desire that, in some mysterious way, the Government shall assure for you social benefits in excess of those you yourself are prepared to render? Then your search for social reform is capable of leading you into a greater surrender of individual liberties than you, perhaps, would willingly concede. • Thus may political issues give impetus to self-examination.

¶ China—Back over the battered vista of a year of war China gazes with mixed emotions. She sees a sad toll of half-a-million of her bravest troops; devastated cities; injured commerce; the loss of territory in ten provinces; and damage inestimable to her physical possessions. But, while she bows with the burden, China prides herself on one factor—she has proven that Chinese morale is equal to the sternest tests; and she consoles herself with another factor—Japan, while fighting with more ferocity and aggressiveness than ever, has not succeeded in breaking China's united front, has not consolidated many victories, has not solved its own economic trouble, has not demonstrated its ability to control that which it has grasped. • So China enters its second year of defensive fighting with the confidence of having unseen allies.

¶ Japan—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan looks back on a year of war with China and presents the other side of the Far Eastern shield. Japan entered the war against her will; tried to localize the incidents, presented a peaceful proposal which was not carried out by the Chinese; with peaceful intent, evacuated her nationals from treaty ports. He declares that systematic anti-Japanese propaganda in China had prepared young Chinese officers to fight Japan, that Japan alone was singled out by the Chinese Government Party as a target for anti-foreignism. He claims that Japan fights on to uproot Japanese hatred from Chinese thought so that peace in the Far East may be established, and he declares that Japan's desire is not to govern the Chinese people, but to "lend them a helping hand." • And so Japan fights on, endeavoring to heal hatred with air bombs, endeavoring to establish peace with a mailed fist.

¶ Heroism—Patch says it is not heroism. She says that a hero is one who counts the costs, faces the consequences, yet goes ahead. She says that animals are seldom heroes because, when their love and loyalty are involved, they never think of consequences. However, in spite of respect for my Irish terrier's sagacity, I contend that the certificate of merit awarded to that Buffalo cat, Whitey, by the American Humane Association was honorably won. Into a burning barn dashed Whitey, daring the hated smoke and flames, and, making her way to her own secret hiding place, emerged with a week-old kitten in her mouth. • While I'm more or less casual toward cats—a reflection, perhaps, of their own casualness—Whitey's courage moved me. "And you," I scolded Patch, "would probably have chased her up a tree!" Patch cocked an ear, licked a lean lip. "Who, me?" she seemed to say. "Not that Whitey cat! There are cats one chases, and cats one—er—evades." Which, we take it, is a sort of canine recognition that courage creates its own phenomena of protection.

Landon Blames New Deal For Causing Depression

Is purely political, he says, brought on by methods and policies of present Administration—Declares Republicans are eager for constructive co-operation

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 7, (AP)—Alfred M. Landon charged last night the present depression is "purely political" and was brought on by methods and policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Replying to President Roosevelt's recent fireside address, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee characterized the President's speech as "the New Deal version of why we have 12,000,000 people unemployed."

Presenting the first of a series of talks he is expected to deliver during the coming congressional campaign, Mr. Landon spoke over a nation-wide radio network and to a crowd of shirt-sleeved Republicans at a dinner in his honor.

He digressed from his prepared talk to predict Iowa will go Republican this fall.

"Good rain makes good corn," he smiled, "and good corn makes good Republicans."

Mr. Landon spoke as follows:

Some few nights ago the President of the United States spoke to the American people over the radio. He gave you his version of the state of the nation. He told you what he thought was wrong with this country at the present time—he told you who and what was to blame for the present economic depression—in short, he gave you the New Deal version of why we have 12,000,000 people unemployed in this country at the present time.

Now, I know I can't compete with Mr. Roosevelt as a radio artist. But, I am going to take exception to the glowing picture he painted on that occasion.

But first, I am going to say with all sincerity that Mr. Roosevelt deserves credit, and I gladly pay it to him, for the courage and coolness which he displayed during the early days of his first administration, for the good sense he exercised and for the inspiration that he gave in those days to the American people. Then we all stood ready to help him and co-operate with him.

The Congress and the country responded to his words. The economy legislation that he asked quickly was passed. Business flourished with new vigor. Industrial production surged upward and employment increased. Men and women walked with firmer step with heads upright.

Since that time, nearly six years ago, we've had a better chance to observe Mr. Roosevelt and his policies. We can judge now by something more practical than good in-

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Cities Advised To Depend Less On Federal Aid

If They Desire System of Local Self-Government to Continue

Control Shifting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities must find ways of getting along with less financial aid from Washington if they are to continue masters in their own houses, the National Conference of Tax Administrators here was told by a municipal finance expert who advocates maintenance of strong local units of government.

Already through the back door of unemployment relief the Federal Government has entered the Cities and it now occupies a seat in the parlor, Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, added. Federal aid appeared necessary in the emergency, he said, but he warned City officials that municipal self-government in the future would depend on the ability of communities to keep within their own resources, whether by economy, by more effective tax collections, by getting legislative permission to raise new income, or by a combination of these measures.

Acts which appear to be purely financial in character, said Mr. Chatters, are today changing the political structure of the United States.

Must Face Issue

"America is a democracy based on the existence of a large number of strong units of local government," he continued. "These are being deprived of or are voluntarily surrendering their powers and activities. We must face the issue as to whether or not a political democracy can exist side by side with an economic autocracy."

The chief check to centralization, if it is considered undesirable, said Mr. Chatters, lies "in the willingness and ability of the local community to live within its own resources, and to present its case to the Legislature."

As to the first measure, Mr. Chatters told the conference that Cities can well be justified in seeking increased revenue, since their growth and the changes in people's habits require increased services. But he noted also that "some Cities seek new sources of revenue because they have not used properly the sources already available."

Taxes Uncollected

"They call legislative sessions, pass freak laws locally, while millions in uncollected real estate and personal property taxes go uncollected," he charged. "These taxes go unpaid because too many forces oppose payment, too few are inter-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

World Trade as Aid to Peace Praised by Swedish Prince

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Besides promoting economic welfare, sound international trade relations are a definite aid to world peace, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden declared yesterday at his first public appearance since arriving in the United States to participate in the Swedish American Delaware Tercentenary celebration.

"Where trade is expanding, friendship also will flourish," the Crown Prince said during a luncheon given in his honor at the Union Club by Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce. "It seems to me that in striving for sound commercial relations between the nations of the world we are at the same time working in the interests of peace."

In another address last night the Crown Prince found himself "thoroughly in accord" with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who had urged the need of maintaining freedom of thought and speech. Departing from his address prepared for a dinner given at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel by the New Sweden Tercentenary Committee of New York, the Crown Prince said:

"We do need freedom of speech and thought today, the Democracies of America and Sweden do stand for that freedom, and I am sure that we shall always do so."

Cheers for America

With the traditional exuberance of a college yell-leader, the Crown Prince led the Swedish delegation attending the banquet in four rousing cheers for the United States, and was applauded loudly by nearly 1,000 American guests of the Committee.

Results of the American-Swedish trade agreement of 1935 had been highly satisfactory, he told 250 business and professional men who attended the Union Club luncheon as guests of Mr. Watson.

"There is a certain deficit from the Swedish point of view in our trade with your country," the Crown Prince said. "But we don't mind this, for we know that it is due not to any restrictive policy from either party, but to a natural tendency of our mutual trade."

He referred to the 1935 commercial treaty as "a sound business deal, based on mutual concessions," which had fulfilled the expectations of both parties. Since conclusion of the agreement, trade has been unceasingly expanding, he declared.

Restrictive Trade Pacts

"Much of the present unrest in the world is no doubt due to unwisely restrictive trade policies," Gustaf Adolf continued. "In combating those restrictive tendencies in working for a free and sound trade between the nations of the world, the International Chamber of Commerce has rendered invaluable service not only to trade but also to the cause of international peace and friendship."

Preceding the Crown Prince at

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Saying It With Roses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The rose, and not by any other name either, still smells the sweetest to Canadians.

For Canada's florist bill was $1,952,128 last year. That meant 4,321,528 carnations, 4,017,518 bunch-flowered chrysanthemums, 2,411,215 tulips, and 2,000,000 each of sweet peas and daffodils. But the roses—14,232,530 of them—lead all the rest by a wide margin. The bill for the roses alone was $758,091.

These figures, contained in a recent bulletin of the Department of Mines and Resources, were compiled during the year ending March, 1937. A total of 32 kinds of plants, with sales totaling 51,136,619 units, was listed.

Intimate Message From Washington

So America's Population Is Going to Stop at 158,000,000!—It Should Solve Problems as Well as Add New Ones

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 7

Here in Washington we have just been reading the report of the National Resources Committee on Population Trends, with its forecast of a fixed population in the United States of about 158,000,000 in 40 or 50 years. The report raises all sorts of thoughts, particularly where it discusses the prospect of a forthcoming "mature, middle-aged" civilization. That is the kind of civilization that the Old World has been experiencing for some time, it appears. Oddly enough the affair ties in with the New Deal, and Mr. Roosevelt's habit of borrowing ideas from across the Atlantic.

Right now, Mr. Roosevelt's Committee to investigate the British Trades Disputes Act is over in England. Its comments and findings will be released in due time. This is the latest of many such appeals to Old World experience. Most of the New Deal, as it affects social and labor relationships, is really the "Old Deal," so far as Europe is concerned. England has had old age and unemployment insurance for a quarter of a century, for instance; Germany's housing and slum clearance go back to Bismarck's counterthrust against the radicals. Trade unions and collective bargaining are matters of course. Now America is following the same path.

Looked at from the broad viewpoint, this American process of social consolidation is one of the biggest developments of the day. It is as though a carpenter had got his house finally built and was now preparing to live in it. He would add new amenities; sweep out the building debris; make himself comfortable and domestic. From this approach the possible stabilized population of America is a matter for hope, not gloom.

"The period of middle age may be for a nation, as for an individual, the most productive and happiest period of experience," said the Minnesota State Planning Board, back in 1934.

Europe has worked out some of these amenities and social safeguards, while America was busy with "frontier" problems. A good part of the New Deal's social legislation falls under that category. It may be over-optimistic to say so, but it seems as though a good many uncomfortable phases of American life might be adjusted under the new circumstances. It shouldn't be so hard to govern cities, for example, if they do not grow at such breakneck speed, or if all the inhabitants could merely speak the same language! The problem of assimilating the foreign-born may be laid aside.

There seems to be no special reason why America should continue its extraordinarily high crime record. It is a relic of frontier days. Civil service reform is slowly coming. Another unpleasant subject is America's divorce rate. A study of British and Old World experience generally, would show little to compare with the laxity now prevailing in some American communities in allowing young people to contract marriage without a reasonable pause. Here in the District of Columbia, for example, the requirement of a few days' delay has noticeably lessened the number of hasty marriages, and one hopes of their unfortunate sequels.

There are hosts of social reforms of this sort, little and big, too numerous to go into, but forming a series of extraordinarily interesting comparisons between what we arbitrarily describe as the more stabilized social legislation of the Old World, and the evolving experience of the New. It would be absurd to carry the parallel too far, yet it is everyday experience here in Washington to see the New Deal going to British and Old World precedents.

Thoughts of this sort present themselves at odd moments. For example, the Fourth of July celebration just concluded gave millions of workers additional recreation because it accidentally fell on a Monday. But why shouldn't all holidays fall on Monday? Is this absurd? No; the so-called bank holidays of England are specially arranged with this objective. Is man made for holidays or are holidays made for man! And if anyone says it is silly to celebrate the Glorious Fourth on the sixth or seventh, the rhetorician's answer is that Patriotism is not for a single day, but for all time. Why, look at the King's official "birthday" in England traditionally celebrated June 9, though the present monarch's actual birthday doesn't come till Dec. 14.

These reflections may seem a long way off from the Committee on Population Problems. Well, they are. The connecting link, if any, is the Committee's comment that "the impending cessation of population growth" is no cause for alarm but instead "during the next half century, may offer an opportunity for working out better human relations."

R. L. S.

China: After a Year of Conflict

By a Staff Artist

Dr. H. H. Kung, Head of Hankow Government — Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Leader in Conflict — Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan

China a Lesson in Modern Warfare; Chiefs of Two Nations Define Aims

Chiang and Kung in China and Konoye for Japanese, Issue formal statements

Marking the conclusion of the first year in Japan's undeclared war in China, formal statements have been written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Executive Yuan President Dr. H. H. Kung.

They follow:

'Not to Be Conquered' China Rejects Plans For 'Half-Way' Peace

By Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Written for the Associated Press

Hankow, China, July 7

China will not be conquered!

As the world reads of our great cities leveled, our countryside blighted, the homes of our ancestors destroyed, our provinces overrun and our people slaughtered or subjected to barbarisms unspeakable, the world must know that our cause is just.

Let it know also that the ultimate victory is ours.

A year ago the cruel greed of our neighbor forced our Government beyond the limit of endurance and plunged our unprepared and peace-loving people into war. With the best of motives friendly powers have sought to end this war, to offer mediation which might lead to a compromise.

But we cannot hope for the temporary safety that a compromise might offer. We are fighting for our existence.

We cannot stop midway to seek peace. If we should do so prior to the attainment of the object for which we are putting up resistance, it will mean the subjugation of our nation and annihilation of our race.

Never in history has any Nation worthy of the name survived without sacrifice, or enjoyed peace without a struggle. It is to survive as a Nation and to guarantee peace for our people and the generations of Chinese which are to come that we are struggling and will continue to struggle.

We have lost cities, but the foundation, the hope of our prolonged resistance is not to be found in metropolitan centers, but in the country, in the villages, and in willingness to sacrifice and endure, in the determination to resist which millenniums of living close to the earth have engendered in our people.

We have lost territory, but we have lost it fighting, and by so doing have made to burn brighter the spiritual flame which is the spirit of China,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Foochow Is Bombed; Affray in Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Canton, China, July 7

An official communique said Japanese warplanes raided Foochow, capital of Fukien, three times today, dropping 55 bombs and causing casualties that may extend into the hundreds.

Shanghai, July 7

Terrorist attacks against Japanese resumed in Shanghai today. Foreign troops, including United States Marines, and police reserves intensified their patrol to guard the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Four were killed and five wounded by bombs, grenades, and bullets. Two of the fatalities were Japanese and two were Chinese.

Year's record of mounting destruction examined on anniversary of outbreak of hostilities

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While western nations still like to depict warfare as an imposing pageant of crack regiments, bombers, and battleships, the campaign in China, which opened July 7, exactly a year ago, has revealed war for what it is, as little more than an orgy of insane destructiveness and an abandonment of all humanity and principle.

Ever since last September, when the Japanese had sufficiently established themselves in North China to begin their main advance southward from Peiping, the world has witnessed a mounting record of devastation on an almost unbelievable scale. Beginning with a matter of nearly 500,000 fatalities and $250,000,000 worth of property destroyed in Shanghai, destruction has grown apace—partly with the Chinese policy of burning up everything in the path of the advancing Japanese as the Russians did before Napoleon's Grand Army in 1812, partly with the Japanese plan of destroying all towns or villages that might harbor guerrilla bands and of ter-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Chiang's Appeal to Japanese Suppressed by Tokyo Censor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 7—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's appeal to the Japanese people—urging them "to rise and halt the madness of their militarists"—has gone unpublished here.

Hence the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people know nothing of General Chiang's plea for their "aid" in halting the bloodshed of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The declaration of General Chiang, professing confidence in an ultimate Chinese victory, was permitted to be printed. The appeal of H. H. Kung, head of the Government at Hankow, asking the help of other nations against Japan, also was printed.

It is conceivable that the Japanese may feel that the two statements which they have permitted to be published can be used to strengthen the Japanese admonition to their own people to tighten their belts.

The keynote in the flood of official speeches, articles and newspaper editorials commemorating the anniversary of the outbreak of war is that Japan is overwhelmingly victorious although a long struggle and many sacrifices lie ahead.

As symbols of sacrifice every household in Japan today is supposed to eat a one-dish meal, and to donate a piece of metal to the national defense. The Emperor himself is setting an example by eating a simple luncheon suggesting soldiers' rations at the front. Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye struck a traditional Japanese note of appeal when he said in his message to the Nation: "Japan never throughout its long history has been defeated by any foreign nation. Unless we win a glorious victory now, how can we face the ancestors who gave us such a brilliant history or the descendants who will shoulder the destiny of our Nation in succeeding generations?" He also stated the popular war aim, declaring that as a result of victory permanent peace in eastern Asia will be established. Prince Konoye stressed the alleged support of General Chiang by foreign powers and the newspaper Asahi editorially underlines this point, characterizing Britain, France, and the Soviet Union as "half hostile nations."

The Japanese mood in general after a year of struggle impresses the foreign observer as sober but not pessimistic. While a quick victory did not materialize, the position of the Japanese troops on the map looks satisfactory, and the censored war news obscures such unfavorable developments as the guerrilla warfare, or the imperfect nature of the Japanese occupation.

'The Word of the Elder Is Law'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—New York's Chinatown today had given the city the formula which makes juvenile delinquency almost negligible among the children of Chinese parents. Although inhabiting some of the most teeming slum areas of East Side Manhattan, only one such case among the 3,000 Chinese boys and girls of the Metropolitan area has been reported in the last eight years, and only two cases of misconduct in the last six.

The reason for it was revealed to the Legislative Committee Investigating Causes of Child Misconduct in a survey for crime control, sitting in the Chinese public school in Mott Street yesterday. The good behavior of the Oriental young was no phenomenon, witnesses explained; it was integral with Chinese philosophy. Were there not the maxims, "the word of the elder is law," "the misconduct of the child is the fault of the parent," "be old while you are young and stay young while you are old"?

Ford Patents Rear-Engined Car

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Henry Ford patented today a new type of passenger automobile with the motor mounted over and parallel to the rear axle.

With the new arrangement the entire motor is balanced across the axle with a direct drive from the motor flywheel through a set of gears to the axle.

No indication was given whether the motor manufacturer proposes to make the new type of car. Officials said Mr. Ford has obtained many patents in recent years for radical changes in his car, but has not always used them.

The Patent Office added that the new Ford patent was similar to another rear motor idea patented by Mr. Ford a year ago.

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U.S. Recovery: Fare Increase Aids Railroads

Business Leaders in Many Lines Report Further Improvement

Housing Gains

14,225,000 Man-Months of Work Provided by PWA Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Recovery news poured into Washington today, stimulating the generally optimistic analyses of the economic situation which have mushroomed into growth following the stock market boom of the past two weeks. Here are the major points:

Eastern railroads were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their coach fares from two cents to two and a half cents a mile, thus promising some aid to the hard-pressed carriers, the weak spot in the present business structure.

The Public Works Administration made public a detailed analysis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the possible fruits of the PWA spending program, indicating that if used to its maximum capacity, the program would release 14,225,000 man-months of normal employment at prevailing wages, with over $1,000,000,000 worth of building material orders to American factories, mines, mills and other industries.

The Federal Housing Administration reported its June business 74 per cent above June of 1937, and forecast $1,000,000,000 worth of insured construction this year, more than double last year.

Various individual business leaders issued optimistic statements and reports of re-employment flowed in. Thus, Charles R. Hook, prominent steel industrialist, said: "Business can go only one way—and that is up." Max L. Holtz, President of the Rochester Clothiers Exchange announced upward of 15,000 workers would be back on the job within a week. Radio Corporation of America announced 1,200 workers were added last month.

I. C. C. Reverses Stand

The I. C. C. decision reverses a prior 6-to-5 ruling, and is intended to help "bail out" the eastern lines, which have declared from the start that two-cents-a-mile coach fares were too low. The I. C. C. said in its decision that since earlier hearings, "the financial condition of the applicants has become progressively worse." They are to be permitted to apply the new fares after 10 days' notice, and to continue them for 18 months on an experimental basis. Spokesmen for the roads estimated the increase might add $30,000,000 to their revenues, and they looked forward to an increase in freight traffic that might further relieve their financial plight.

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, said the increase should be of real help to the eastern lines, and he said his lending organization had not given up its idea for emergency loans on "special terms" to roads that can borrow, and which agree to take back a stipulated number of furloughed employees.

Mr. Jones mentioned numerous expenditures the roads would like to undertake, which would help re-employment, and felt the rate increase, as well as loans to those lines able to borrow, would help toward recovery. He said he was not "foolishly optimistic" about the business situation, but he "never has been able to find any real excuse for the business recession. The stock market reflects the state of mind of those who buy securities," he said, "and that state of mind influences business."

Other Rail Increases

Earlier in the month, the Pullman Company was given permission to raise its rates 5 per cent; last November the southern roads were allowed to increase their coach rates from 1½ cents a mile to 2 cents, and freight rates generally were increased by about 5 per cent, although the roads petitioned for a 15 per cent increase.

In its decision, the ICC said "we are left in doubt whether or not applicants can obtain greater revenue from the proposed fare basis than from the present basis," but concluded that in their present financial plight, they should be given "every

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In the Boston Section:

Nine Boston students join friendship tour of Europe.

Boston prepares to extend big welcome to Swedish Prince.

Utility expansion adds to items of upturning N. E. business.

No rate increase for Massachusetts commuters seen as result of ruling.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Rigid Curb on Monopolies Proposed by Trade Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—a sweeping proposal to curb monopolies was made here today by the Federal Trade Commission. It was made simultaneously with a new meeting of the joint congressional-executive monopoly inquiry, which found its scope almost doubled by an unexpected WPA grant.

The Federal Trade Commission asked Congress to pass a positive prohibition against any company buying stock or control of a competitor if it already had more than 10 per cent of the business of its industry.

Thus, if big company A dominates the steel industry, it would be prohibited from buying stock, assets or control of smaller company B.

This was the sole recommendation made by the Commission at the conclusion of a two-year study of the farm implement machinery industry in which it found evidence indicating "the existence of serious monopolistic conditions." These conditions, it charged, have grown up under the "inadequacy of the Sherman Act."

Government Survey

The Sherman Act is the specific field of study of the O'Mahoney Joint Congressional-Executive Committee which took its second preliminary step today. It received the tentative agenda prepared by representatives of six federal agencies. It was indicated steel, rubber, cement, milk marketing and other industries are under consideration for investigation. Facts on all these industries have already been collected by independent Government surveys.

The joint Committee started with $500,000, but this was in effect doubled by a WPA allocation of an additional $500,000, for a study of marketing laws and their effect on the consumer. The results of the WPA investigation will be made available to the monopoly Committee and are expected to give it a "local picture" of business practices which could not be hoped for with the funds and time allowed the Committee.

Farm implements and machinery are dominated by a few big manufacturers, the Federal Trade Commission reported. These establish "the price levels for the great majority of agricultural implements and machinery." Seven of these companies are mentioned, headed by International Harvester, but the report shows the domination is even closer than that. Four of the companies, for instance, made all the corn binders produced in the nation, and five of them made 96 per cent of the grain binders.

How Control Works

In addition to this, the bigger companies are in turn controlled by a relatively few stockholders supporting charges frequently heard of the "money power" of a few individuals. Nine stockholders controlled 38 per cent of the stock of International Harvester the commission ascertained and 14 stockholders controlled 49 per cent of all the stock.

The effect of monopolistic control of the farm machinery industry is statistically portrayed by the Commission.

On one side the commission shows what Farmer Jones paid for such manufactured goods as automobile, electric refrigerators and the like from 1929 down to date. On the other side, it shows what he paid for his farm tools and machinery.

The prices of the first group, the record shows, have dropped below the high 1929 level. But the rigidly maintained prices of farm implements are not only as high as they were in the 1929 boom year, but higher.

The two big leaders of the group, International Harvester and Deere & Company, have enjoyed good profits, the Commission showed, while the small companies have earned as little as .91 per cent on investment over the past 10 years.

Another Is Shot In Harlan County Conspiracy Trial

LONDON, Ky., July 7 (AP)—Two dead, one shot was the record today of violence during the Harlan labor conspiracy trial now in its eighth week.

Frank White, a defendant in the anti-union indictment involving 39 persons and 17 corporations, was killed last night—shot as he sat on the front porch of a tourist camp near Corbin, Ky., 14 miles south of London.

State police and Sheriff Fred Lucas took into custody Chris Patterson, who once was convicted of dynamiting the home of a United Mine Workers of America organizer at Pineville, Bell County.

A month ago a miner who had been subpoenaed by the Government but who had not testified was shot to death in a fight in front of a Harlan County saloon. Herbert Cawood, then sheriff, said the incident had no connection with the trial.

The same day the miner was killed another Government witness, who had testified, reported he was kidnaped from a restaurant but broke away from his unnamed captors. Last Tuesday another deputy-defendant, Lee Fleenor, was arrested on a shooting charge after a man once convicted of killing Fleenor's father was wounded in a gunfight near Harlan.

The defense offered the testimony of four additional witnesses yesterday in an effort to shift blame for the killing of a U. M. W. A. organizer's son from deputy sheriffs.

Drive for Quality Milk Inaugurated in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Department of Public Health has initiated a program to insure that only high-grade milk will be sold throughout the Republic. First, they are carrying on a rigid campaign of inspection to insure cleanliness in herds and stables.

Metal stoppers of the type which cannot be easily removed by those wishing to thin the milk, will be required by law on all bottles.

Our Globe-Trotters Go to Market for You

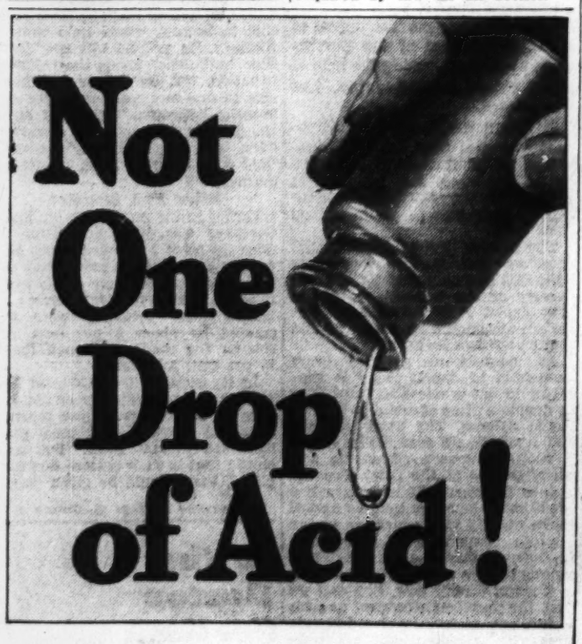
Wherever fruits and vegetables grow best—that's where our buyers rush to select for you the "pick of the crop", to be packed at the prime moment of ripeness.

Golden Rule Products

bring to you, *economically*, more than 400 laboratory-tested items, including fresh-tasting canned fruits and vegetables, pure spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

The Golden Rule representative in your locality will call if you mail us a postcard with your name and address.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio



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THREE DIAMONDS
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Modern Cavemen Glad to See Daylight

Wide World — Bruce Richardson — Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman

Both of the University of Chicago, They Lived Four Weeks in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to Test a Six-Day Week of a 28-Hour Cycle. Mr. Richardson Was the Only One Who Succeeded in Adapting Himself to It

Place for Peru Claimed in Idea Of Latin Solidarity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There are spirited denials here, as also in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, that there has been any possibility—even suggestion—of an A. B. C. or any other group agreement in South America. The term A. B. C. used to be applied to the group of three so-called major powers, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which played an influential part in directing continental policy. Rumors of its revival coincided with recent visits among the foreign ministers of these countries, but were considered to have been disposed of by Argentine Chancellor José Maria Cantilo's speech in this capital, when he said that the word "hegemony" had no place in the South American vocabulary. He said that "still less, could great nations be measured by the colors marked on the map of a continent so vast and unpeopled as South America."

Here, as in the transandean republics, both official and journalistic use of the A. B. C. term had been discontinued long before the Pan American equality resolutions and even before the days of the "good neighbor." It was recognized that the mere talk of one group encouraged talk, if not the formation, of other, opposing groups. Thus, at one time, in addition to the A. B. C., which was by no means any kind of alliance, there were what came to be known as the Atlantic and Pacific groups. Today the southern states are only interested in their common friendship and obligations under the Pan American Peace Pact.

The rumors of an A. B. C. revival led the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to issue an official statement on the subject. This said:

"With regard to the visit of the Argentine Foreign Minister to the Chilean capital, and the announced visits of the Chilean and Brazilian Chancellors to Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, respectively, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has advised the Governments of the three aforementioned friendly nations that it refrains from extending an invitation to these high officials to visit Lima at the present time, since it hopes they will give us the pleasure and honor of being our guests at the forthcoming meeting of the Eighth Pan American Conference, which is to be inaugurated in Lima on Dec. 9 next.

"The Peruvian Chancery takes advantage of this opportunity to declare that, according to authorized information, there is no ground for reports published by certain continental newspapers to the effect that these official visits are in connection with a proposal to revive in America the international political entity which, occasionally in the past, was referred to as the 'A. B. C.' Such a hypothesis is incorrect and, moreover, improbable. It would certainly be impossible to attempt today an efficient diplomatic orientation of continental character and aims without the foreknowledge of Peru, whose cultural standing and political and economic importance, which are daily on the increase, indicate an essential share in any action inspired by ideals of genuine American solidarity."

World Looks Silvery to Two Men After a Month in Mammoth Cave

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., July 7 (AP)—Two natural scientists were getting used to a "silvery" world with buildings that look "different" today after a month in the cold depths of Mammoth Cave.

For 33 days Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman and Bruce Richardson of the University of Chicago stayed in their "apartment" on "Audubon Avenue," the main passageway in the cave's recesses.

They sought to adjust themselves to a 28-hour day instead of the usual 24. Mr. Richardson did but Dr. Kleitman could not.

As they emerged last night, both bearded and wearing heavy hooded garments to protect them from the cold, Dr. Kleitman said the earthy smell of vegetation was the most striking odor they noticed.

"The houses looked different," said the stocky, 43-year-old Dr. Kleitman. The tall, 25-year-old Richardson said "everything looked silvery to me," as they glanced about them.

Approximately 75 persons, including Mrs. Kleitman, informally welcomed the men who soon shed most of the heavy outer garments because of the heat. In the cavern that had been their home for the past four and a half weeks the temperature stayed at 54 degrees.

"I guess we missed hot baths more than anything else," said Mr. Richardson, whose home is in Simpsonville, S. C.

He said they ate meals served on the hotel menu, the only trouble being that they ate at odd hours. For instance, on Tuesday they kept awake for 19 hours. This necessitated delivery of three meals. On other days their food was delivered twice daily as was their mail.

Although they were busy keeping charts and other data the men amused themselves by reading, exploring the cave and studying bridge rules. Mr. Richardson, who is working on a Masters Degree, spent some time studying French.

Except for several brief visits with park officials and an inquirer as to the outcome of the Schmeling-Louis fight they had little contact with the outside world, Mr. Richardson said.

Both men left today for their homes, Dr. Kleitman and his wife for Chicago and Mr. Richardson for Simpsonville. At the request of his two daughters, Dr. Kleitman wore his beard. Mr. Richardson was undecided whether he would shave before reaching home and his wife and 18-month-old daughter.

Historic Stone Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Minn.—Students of literature remember the runestones of the Norse country, among the first rude evidences of writing. Textbooks don't mention Minnesota in connection with these ancient carved pages, but the State nevertheless has a claim to historical distinction in this respect. For near Kensington back in 1898 a Swedish farmer unearthed one of these huge flat rocks with mysterious inscriptions and subsequent study revealed it to be the work of early Scandinavian visitors to this continent. Recently, Runestone Remembrance Days were observed here in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the find.

When Olof Ohman, grubbing an aspen tree, discovered a large flat stone imbedded in the roots, his little son, stooping to dust it off to sit on, saw some queer carvings on it. To everyone's amazement, a long inscription was found on the face and one edge of the stone which is 31 inches long, 16 inches wide and 6 inches thick. It weighs 202 pounds.

Brought to the small village of Kensington, it was exhibited in the window of the bank and soon became recognized as the Kensington runestone because the inscription was in "runes," characters used by the Northmen.

The inscription was not completely translated until Hjalmar R. Holand, well known Norwegian scholar and historian, began devoting his time to research as to its genuineness. We now know that about the year 1355 Magnus Erickson, King of Sweden and Norway, sent out an expedition under the command of Paul Knutson to go to Greenland. It is supposed that when Knutson's expedition found no people in the Western settlement, it went on to Vinland, and not finding the Greenlanders there, made search for them on the shores of Hudson's Bay and from there came down to where the stone was found, and left their inscriptions dated 1362. It is known that some members of the expedition returned to Norway in 1363 or 1364.

In corroboration of the story of their visit told by the stone, Scandinavian implements of the fourteenth century have been found in the vicinity. In 1932, after two trips to Europe, where he did intensive work in 26 museums in six countries, Mr. Holand published his book, "The Kensington Stone," which tells the story of his research. The stone is now on exhibit permanently in Alexandria, Minn., and was made the central feature of this year's four-day celebration marking 40 years since its discovery.

Kennedy Is Honored On Visit to Dublin

DUBLIN, Eire, July 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera today presented Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on behalf of Dublin University, of which Mr. de Valera is Chancellor.

The presentation was made in a brief ceremony attended by the entire Senate of Ireland, garbed in academic robes.

Later Mr. Kennedy visited Ireland's new President, Douglas Hyde.

The Ambassador flew here this morning from England for a two-day visit. His son Joseph and two secretaries accompanied him.

Four New U. S. Stamps To Honor Presidents

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Four new stamps bearing likenesses of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, and Wilson will be released here Aug. 4, 11, 18 and 29, respectively. The first three will cost 7, 8 and 9 cents each, but the Wilson stamp will cost $1.

A three-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of Iowa's first adoption of Territorial Government will go on sale at Des Moines, Aug. 24.

Votes for Women Moves Step Ahead in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., July 7 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies approved unanimously yesterday a committee report proposing that Mexican women be given the right to vote.

The Chamber has yet to vote on the Act itself, a constitutional amendment. Should the Chamber and Senate approve, it would go to state legislatures for consideration.

Kidnaper's Plea Refused

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 7 (AP)—The Florida Pardon Board refused today to commute the death sentence of Franklin Pierce McCall for the ransom kidnaping of James Bailey Cash, Jr., at Princeton, Fla., on May 29. Its decision was announced after a brief executive session following pleas by McCall's attorney for commutation and by his prosecutor that the death sentence be carried out.

Plea for Negroes Made at Institute Of Public Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—Dr. Belle Boone Beard, professor of economics and sociology at Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va., told the Institute of Public Affairs here that making America a real land of opportunity is the individual responsibility of every citizen.

"It seems to the leaders of the negro race in Virginia that there are many needs for equalizing opportunity. For instance," she explained, "there are cities with a large percentage of negro population, who employ no Negroes in public service. There are stalwart and brave negro men who think they could serve the negro sections of their cities efficiently as policemen."

She pointed out that there are excellently trained Negroes who think they should be allowed an opportunity to serve on the staff of State institutions for Negroes. There are highly trained Negro social workers who believe they could investigate and treat Negro clients as successfully or more successfully than white social workers.

"There are Negroes," she continued, "who are clean and respectable and law abiding and culture-loving who do not wish to live in unsanitary, disreputable Negro sections any more than white families of a high type wish to live in white slums and yet they are prohibited from buying or renting property elsewhere in the city."

S. Wade Marr, Vice-President and Manager of the Atlantic Securities Company, of Elizabeth City, N. C., declared that international peace is an individual human problem.

Headed by the State Regent, Mrs. C. A. Swann-Sinclair, and the National Vice-President General and former Regent, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, members of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution are making the University of Virginia their headquarters for the annual observance of D. A. R. Day.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Roanoke, Va., spoke on "Recent Economic Trends." His address was sponsored by the D. A. R.

New Uniform Law On Bankruptcy Is Declared Big Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—The new "Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States," known as "The Chandler Act" which has just been signed by the President, is sure to be a help to both business and the wage-earner, according to Max Isaacs, of Brunswick, Ga., editor of Corporate Reorganization and American Bankruptcy Review, in a recent article.

Pointing out the many advantages to be found in the bill, Mr. Isaacs said: "Now provisions include proceedings for wage-earner amortizations to relieve oppressed laborers from the annoyance of garnishments and attachments of salary and wages, and to provide an effective and legal way out of their difficulties for them if they choose to avail themselves of the beneficient provisions."

The bill has a far-reaching scope, according to Mr. Isaacs, and will aid not only business in general but farmers, lawyers, real estate firms, and others.

"The new bill is far-reaching in a remedial sense," said Mr. Isaacs, "and will contribute much to business betterment, particularly in view of the present economic situation."

Du Pont Takes Soaring Record

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—A millionaire sportsman sent a fragile sailplane more than a mile above the earth July 5 to break unofficially his own American altitude record of 6,223 feet.

Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., reported he reached a height of 6,700 feet above his starting point (Harris Hill, approximately 1,660 feet) in a 24-mile flight in the national soaring meet.

This flight not only bettered the official American record which Mr. du Pont holds, but also the unofficial mark of Naval Cadet Robert M. Stanley of the Aircraft Carrier Lexington, who soared 6,380 feet above his starting point last week. Both of the new marks must be checked by aeronautical officials before being accepted.

Mr. du Pont had scarcely reported his flight before Peter Riedel, German soaring ace, phoned from New York City where he landed after a 182-mile flight from Elmira. He said he reached 8,600 feet, but his mark will not count as an American record because he is not a United States citizen.

Among other flights made were Jack O'Meara, Minneapolis, Minn., 113 miles; Chester Decker, Glenrock, N. J., 117 miles; Warren Merboth, Glenrock, N. J., 93 miles, and Robert Auburn, Akron, Ohio, 78 miles in a utility glider-sailplane.

Road Drops Group Insurance

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad will drop group life insurance on employees Aug. 1, partly because of its contributions to the social security, railroad retirement and State unemployment funds, H. M. Irwin, Assistant to the President, said July 5.

About 9,000 persons will be affected. Mr. Irwin said the Company, at the end of 1937, carried about $17,000,000 life insurance—an average of $2,000 a person.

Employees, he said, may continue to pay premiums if they wish, but he had no idea how many would do so.

The change will not affect the group insurance on health or fatal accidents, Mr. Irwin said.

"It wasn't mainly our contributions to social security," he continued, "but the feeling that the Government is entering more and more into these matters—taking care of old age, retirement, and unemployment."

He estimated the company paid about $600,000 or $700,000 to the various Government funds last year.

Free Courses in Window Display Offered to Winners of Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two scholarships, entitled the winners to the complete course at the Academy of Window Display, are announced by Miss Grace Weaver, director. The competition is open to men and women of all ages. Anyone may participate, for there are no special prerequisites in education or training necessary.

Applicants will be required to write a brief description of a window display they have seen, and a 50-word essay on why they are interested in window display as a career. Composition is relatively unimportant. All entries will be judged primarily on merit and the enthusiasm and possibilities evidenced. Application blanks are ready to be called for in person at the Academy of Display, 2 East 41st Street, New York City, by persons residing in New York City and its environs. Those living outside may procure blanks by writing.

The training embraced by the scholarship deals with window trimming, background design and construction and showcard writing. The awards will be made in October.

According Miss Weaver, the scholarship offer is prompted by a desire "to help the man and woman of today toward a realization that the window display field promises an opportunity that is often overlooked, and that assures employment and a profitable future. This is one profession that has plenty of room, where most others are so overcrowded and confined, and it is the hope of the Academy of Display to give these people a real chance while elevating display work to the position it deserves in the career market."

More Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission estimates that the executive branch of the Government employed 840,742 persons during May, or 13,502 more than in April.

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Halt Sought to U. S. Dipping Into State and City Revenues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—The newly formed Conference on State Defense today issued a call to the states and municipalities of the nation to organize to resist any further federal invasion of state and city revenues or pay rolls and to protect their autonomy, which, it declared, is being threatened by recent trends in federal taxation policies. The conference consists at present of 26 attorneys general and other state officers, and the appeal sent out yesterday is addressed to every Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State in the Union.

The conference is specifically aimed against retroactive taxation of state employees for the last 12 years, taxation of state incomes and taxation of outstanding state bonds and securities, which were purchased with the understanding that they were tax exempt.

The Conference expressed the view that Federal Government levies on the income of a state or city would spell the end of the "indestructible union of indestructible states contemplated by the Constitution."

The meeting today brought together state and municipal officials, who are following up tentative plans laid at the conference of attorneys-general held in Washington, D. C., on May 31. Their immediate protest centers on two Supreme Court decisions, which they see as opening up a vista for Federal taxation at will on state incomes and finances, while the states are rigidly enjoined by the Constitution from any reciprocal taxation of Federal revenue.

In the recent New York Port Authority case, the United States Supreme Court upheld the Treasury Department's claim that it was entitled to impose Federal corporate income taxes upon the revenues of the Port Authority. The Helvering V. Gerhardt case laid down the rule that state employees are subject not only to taxation on their incomes in the future, but for all taxes accumulated against their incomes in the last 12 years.

The Conference declared that its policies were in conformity to the principles enunciated in President Roosevelt's message of April 25 when he proposed that only future bonds and future salaries should be taxed. It defines its interest as particularly and primarily, that there should be no retroactive taxation of state employees and that the good faith and credit of the states should be maintained by recognition of the integrity and tax exempt status of outstanding state and municipal bonds.

Immediate objectives listed were:

(1) Passage by Congress of laws protecting state and municipal employees from a retroactive impost.

(2) Prevention of federal taxation on the revenue or income of states and municipalities and any direct federal taxes upon them.

(3) Prevention of federal taxation on outstanding securities of states and municipalities and on state and municipal agencies.

(4) Proper presentation of the state's viewpoint on these issues to the people and the Congress.

The Conference argued that extensive federal taxation of local jurisdictions would halt self-liquidating construction and improvement projects on which so many states are engaged.

Under the chairmanship of Solicitor-General Henry Epstein of New York, with Attorney-General Charles J. McLaughlin of Connecticut as Vice President, and Austin J. Tobin of the Port of New York, secretary, the conference will direct its legislative and educational program from New York and Washington, D. C., offices.

Officials of N. Y. World Fair May Ask Loan of Liberty Bell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Exposition officials yesterday studied a proposal to bring from Philadelphia the Liberty Bell for exhibition at New York World's Fair, 1939, in the reproduction of Independence Hall, which Pennsylvania is erecting in the Court of States.

The Keystone State pavilion, largest structure planned by an American commonwealth, will occupy a 22,000-foot site, its exterior to be an exact copy of the Philadelphia structure, its interior to be arranged to suit exhibition requirements. Gov. George H. Earle laid the pavilion cornerstone on July 4, commemorating it as a symbol of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in the original building 162 years ago.

Although not included in the Independence Hall design, a feature of the copy will be a semi-circular hall on the north side, with a roof terrace restaurant overlooking the Lagoon of Nations.

Poland's fair building likewise is now in construction, following cornerstone ceremonies at which Count Jerzy Potocky, Polish Ambassador to the United States, cemented a block of yellow sandstone trimmed with black glass into place on a 50,000-square-foot site in the Foreign Zone. This $1,000,000 pavilion will have a façade of black glass, and its 150-foot tower, modeled after a medieval monument in Poland, will be built of yellow stone.

Beacons visible for miles burning 12,000 cubic feet of gas an hour have been devised by the gas industry as its Fair spectacle, according to Hugh H. Cuthrell, President of Gas Exhibits, Inc. Four 90-foot pylons will support a towering gas torch built to make use of chemicals in producing colored ribbons of fire, he said.

Another entertainment feature now projected is an "Enchanted Forest," operated by Tony Sarg, with marionettes of birds, animals, fairies, elves, and other models. This will adjoin a marionette and toy workshop.

With the co-operation of the Government of Cuba, another enterprise planned is a "Cuban Village," with sugar mill, factories, a reproduction of Morro Castle at the entrance to Havana Harbor and a copy of Columbus' vessel, the Santa Maria, anchored off the village shore front. Pageants, a Spanish carousel, puppet shows, a Cuban band, native dances, and a burlesque bull fight will be entertainment numbers.

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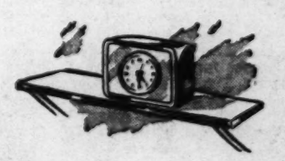


REGULARLY in The Christian Science Monitor, grocers are featuring delicious summer foods, so easy to prepare that dinner almost puts itself on the table. Enjoy added hours of leisure by depending on Monitor grocery advertisements to help you plan quick-to-get meals!

Bund Member Tells of Taking Oath of Allegiance to Hitler

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Testimony that an oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler was required of members of the German-American Bund was in the records today of the trial of six directors of the German American Settlement League, a Bund affiliate.

The League and its directors are accused of failing to file a membership list with the Secretary of State as required of oath-bound organizations.

The defendants, through Defense Attorney William I. Karle, asserted no oath had been imposed and that the organization therefore was not required to list its members.

Willie Brandt, a German-born former Nazi storm trooper, testified yesterday he and nine other men—hands raised in the Nazi salute—upon joining the Bund had taken the following oath:

"I pledge faith to my leader, Adolf Hitler. I promise Adolf Hitler and those put in charge by him and well-known to me or by means of insignia to be recognized as superiors, loyalty and obedience and oblige myself to execute all commands carefully and without personal regard, because I know that my leader does not ask anything unlawful of me."

Mr. Brandt testified also that one of the defendants, Henry Hauck, manager of Camp Siegfried at Yaphank, Long Island, "'coached" him on how to become an American citizen.

Mr. Hauck told him, Mr. Brandt said:

"If you tell the judge that you would fight for the United States in case of a war with Germany, you would be lying as a Nazi. If you say you would fight for the Nazis, you wouldn't get your citizenship papers. The thing to do is just say you will do your duty as a citizen."

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay R. Henry told the jury that hundreds of German-American citizens who attended Camp Siegfried had been required to pledge allegiance to Hitler. The camp is sponsored by the Settlement League.

Mr. Henry asserted the Bund's membership of 400,000 persons were all under oath to Hitler.

The defendants, if convicted, each face a possible maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine and a year in prison.

Aid by Germany Put First In Drafting Refugee Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 7—Proposals for negotiations with Germany designed to permit Jews and other unwanted residents to remove a large share of their property when seeking refuge elsewhere were under consideration today by the Evian Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. It is hoped that such negotiations may be initiated either during or following the present discussions, possibly through a special American committee established for that purpose. Without German co-operation it is agreed that any arrangement for mass emigration is difficult, if not impossible.

The committee settled down behind closed doors this morning to several days of arduous and unsensational work investigating the number of refugees which each of the 33 countries now represented here can admit. It is estimated that the maximum emigration possible—unless Germany's financial policy is altered—is about 100,000.

European Countries apparently without exception opposed the United States' tentative suggestions for an additional permanent refugee organization centered at Paris to handle the entire refugee problem. No country except the United States showed any disposition to consider at present any other phases of the refugee question than emigration from Greater Germany.

American proposals for a new organization were regarded by other delegates as duplicating the League's machinery and likely to encourage possible mass expulsions from some other Eastern and Central European Countries whose Governments have indicated a tendency to discriminate against Jews and lesser minorities.

Unless coming private discussions cause changes in the attitudes of the chief European Governments it is likely that the present conference will not consider a "long-range program on comprehensive scale" which the American delegate, Myron C. Taylor declared at yesterday's public session was an essential for any final solution of the refugee problem. It is generally believed that position of Jews inside Germany has created a situation so urgent that its solution should receive the entire attention of the present gathering which is not disposed to discuss even the setting up of machinery—as the American delegates proposed—for handling general refugee problems.

United Front Formed

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, the United States delegate, today was elected President of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, meeting here as a result of President Roosevelt's invitation to other nations to discuss the refugee problem.

He was nominated by Senator Henry Berenger of France and seconded by Dr. Tomas A. Lebreton of Argentina and election was by acclamation.

For the first time since the meeting began yesterday the delegates broke into applause when M. Beregner referred to Mr. Taylor as "the personal representative of the great humanitarian who caused this meeting to be called, President Franklin Roosevelt."

Mr. Taylor, who at first declined to accept the presidency, yielded to the insistence of other delegations that he take the post on behalf of the United States.

Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant refugee representatives formed a united front today to obtain immediate international aid for what they described as "the oppressed minorities of the world."

They agreed at a meeting to name a common spokesman and stand unified on a program of petitions to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

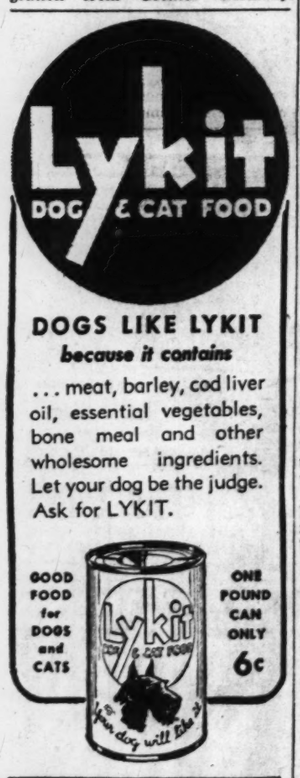
Representatives of the three religious groups agreed on four demands to be made on the Committee:

That the Committee should consider the plight of refugees throughout the world as well as those from Germany, including Austria.

That any plans for the immigration and establishment of refugees should include those who already have left Germany as well as those still there.

That negotiations should be started with Germany to obtain permission for refugees to take goods and money out with them.

That liberty of immigration to Palestine should be re-established.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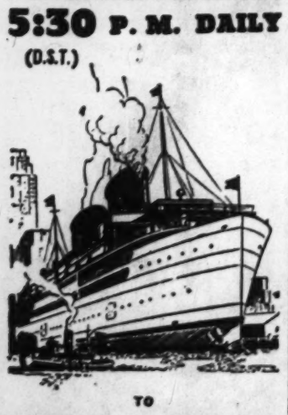

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Dr. Holsti Leaves With Only Praise For U. S. as Friend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Foreign Minister of Finland, and head of its delegation to the Delaware Tercentenary, left for Europe on the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line yesterday, emphasizing that "a little nation can't have too many friends, or too few enemies."

And of all Finland's friends, Dr. Holsti intimated, none was more highly valued that the United States.

While the Foreign Minister holds a graduate degree from an English University, his command of the language failed to supply sufficient adjectives to voice what he regarded as adequate gratitude for America's assistance. In the end he urged reporters to express emotions and feelings as well as words in their accounts of the interview.

"You make much of the fact that Finland pays her debts," he said, "but we have had such support from America, in recognizing our independence and also feeding us, that nothing could be more necessary for us than to pay the last cent."

Since the World War, Dr Holsti has been continuously in the Finnish Foreign Service. He was Foreign Minister from 1919 to 1922, afterward holding diplomatic posts and representing his country in the League of Nations until appointed a member of the present Cabinet. Formerly he was a member of the Finnish Parliament and editor of a nationalist newspaper.

The Fishing Fleet Puts Out to Sea

Topical

Waving Good-by to the Drifters of the Lowestoft, Eng., Herring Fishing Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The hard lives of those who man Britain's herring trawlers in the storm-tossed, fog-beset waters of the North Sea are to be made a little easier.

A new law has been passed in the House of Commons at Westminster, empowering a board appointed by the Government to spend £125,000 in the next five years for this purpose. The object specially aimed at is to organize the industry, regulating catches and markets so as to secure better returns for the fishermen.

Provision is also made for loaning capital for boats, nets, and other fishing gear.

These fishermen have suffered increasingly of late from foreign competition, and what is now being done is to help them to meet this successfully. The Board is also to concern itself with the living conditions of the men, including the provision of adequate welfare arrangements for them.

U. S. Army Planes Plan 'Good Will' Hop to Colombia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Another "good will" flight of Army bombers to Latin America was announced by the State Department today. This time there will be six which will undertake a mass flight from the Panama Canal to Bogota, Colombia, to help inaugurate a new Colombian President and, in the words of the State Department announcement, "to emphasize the solidarity and community of interests" between the United States and the particular South American Republic honored this time.

The inauguration takes place on Aug. 7. There will be six bombers of a smaller variety than the flying fortresses which caused such a sensation when they flew to Buenos Aires to preside over the inauguration of the new Argentine President.

The flight to Bogota will be the second resort to this rather spectacular type of Pan-American solidarity propaganda which in the first case turned out to be eminently successful. The South American press reaction was almost universally favorable, in fact, favorable beyond the highest hopes of its sponsors here.

A third "flag showing" in Latin waters will take place in the winter. Details are being withheld, but it is learned that during the fleet maneuvers in the Atlantic early in 1939 there will be a certain number of visits of crack new American warships to Brazilian ports. It is possible even that some of the maneuvering will be close enough to Brazilian shores to permit some Brazilians to notice how effectively America's military might could operate in an emergency to protect South America against any overseas threat.

These repeated incidents of "good will" are suggesting unquestionably to America's southern neighbors that they don't need to worry about any European threats if they cooperate with the United States. The ease with which the big flying fortresses reached Buenos Aires was a hint that the United States was able to come to the defense of any endangered Latin American republic with real military power, and do it quickly.

Greek City Honors George Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—As a token of gratitude to the many Americans who, since the Greek War of Independence, have worked for the welfare of the Greek people, the name of George Washington was recently given, in a ceremony by the Municipal Council of Tripolis, to one of the finest avenues in that City.

The unveiling of a commemorative tablet was performed by Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister to Greece, who received the freedom of the City in recognition of his scholarly work for the study and discovery of ancient Greek history and monuments.

Italy Opposes Wheat Imports Despite Shortage in Harvest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 7—The gravity of the wheat shortage, with which Italy is faced as the result of a poor harvest, takes on increased importance for the Nation in the light of Premier Mussolini's speech at Aprilia, Italy, in which he indicated that no purchases of wheat would be made from foreign countries.

The harvest this year, according to Government figures, will be reduced by the dry weather to about 70,000,000 quintals (approximately 36,500,000 bushels). This is 10,000,000 quintals short of Italy's domestic requirements, which ordinarily are about 80,000,000 quintals annually.

Part of this year's wheat deficiency will be met by using maize and other flours for bread and by other economies; already the ratio of adulteration of flour has been raised from 10 to 20 per cent, and some 700,000 tons of wheat will be saved by this process; but the country will still need some 800,000 tons of wheat to nourish its 43,000,000 inhabitants.

Lacks Foreign Exchange

After the poor harvest of 1936 Italy had to import 1,657,000 tons of foreign wheat, some of which was needed for Ethiopia, and which accounted to a large extent for last year's huge trade deficit of 5,500,000,000 lire ($289,300,000). Last year's crop was approximately adequate, and hardly any foreign wheat was imported in the first five months of the current year, but even so the Government sanctioned an adulteration of wheat flour for breadmaking at the end of the summer.

The essential reason behind the decision not to import wheat in order to meet Italy's domestic needs is that the Nation does not possess the foreign exchange necessary to pay for such imports.

Prof. Felice Guarnieri, Minister for Foreign Exchange, whose main task is to prevent the outflow of gold from the Bank of Italy, had hoped to see Italy's adverse trade balance this year reduced to only 3,000,000,000 lire, which would be largely offset by the proceeds from the tourists trade and from other sources.

But there is no surplus of foreign exchange to pay for wheat imports, nor is it only the shortage of wheat that concerns Professor Guarnieri. The rice crop has suffered in the same way. Hemp, the cultivation of which has been greatly stimulated in northern Italy since the beginning of the economic self-sufficiency campaign as a substitute for cotton, has also been damaged by the drought, with the result that the textile mills will this year be short of supplies.

Heavy Shortage of Power

The export of fruit, wine, and vegetables which form an important item in Italy's trade balance, will be considerably below the average. Even this catalogue does not give the full measure of the loss which the drought has meant to the country. Thousands of hours of work have been lost in the factories because of the shortage of hydroelectric power on which Italy now largely relies instead of coal.

The Government has taken drastic measures to meet this situation. The price of wheat has been raised to recompense farmers for their losses over the poor harvest. The price of bread has also been slightly increased. Bread—which is the principal food for the vast majority of the Italian people—has been adulterated with 20 per cent of maize, rice or other leguminous flour. The result has been a most unpalatable loaf, and complaints against the bad bread are widespread.

The statements which have appeared in the Fascist press that the new bread is more nourishing and more tasty than the old quality have carried no conviction, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Duce. Local authorities are meeting the complaints of the public by punishing bakers who sell bread of doubtful quality.

Full 'Baksheesh' Ban Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Tightening up of the already stringent regulations in India against acceptance by officials of presents of any kind—whether of the nature of "baksheesh" (unearned remuneration) or "dusturi" (rake-off)—is advised in a newly issued Government report.

This report is by a Committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces to inquire into "corruption." This, the Committee finds, has not yet been completely eradicated, though it is far less prevalent than in the past, especially among "Gazetted officers"—officials of the higher ranks.

The Committee attributes this improvement, which has been chiefly marked during the past 30 years, in part to increased emoluments and in part to the rise which has taken place in educational qualifications and in ideals and traditions of service.

Among new measures recommended by the Committee is the registration of property held by officials as an aid to detection of increases. Larger emoluments for poorly paid subordinates are advised.

Some indication of the nature of the difficulties which the Committee has found is given when it suggests prohibition of the decoration of the camps of Government servants and the giving to them of shooting parties and other entertainments.

June Employment Better in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Industrial employment has recently been on the increase in Canada, June 1, 43,333 more persons were employed than on May 1. Data tabulated from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed 10,632 firms had 1,068,620 persons on the pay roll compared with 1,025,285 on May 1. However, there was a decrease over June 1, 1937, when 10,178 firms employed 1,087,735 persons.

The employment trend, compared with May 1, was upward in each of the five economic areas, and percentage gains ranged from 2.1 in British Columbia to 6.9 in Quebec. Alberta and Quebec were the only Provinces to show gains over June 1, 1937, while the situation was unchanged in Prince Edward Island and lower in each of the other Provinces.

Student President Paid

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—There will be more than honor for the president of the student body at the University of Texas next year. Students have voted a $30 a month salary for the president, the money to be raised from a student tax.

N. Y. Housewives Aid Servants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Two domestics are on the enrollment list for benefits under the state unemployment insurance system here today, following the action of two housewives who promised to pay taxes and file reports with this division of the State Labor Department for at least two years.

The New York State job aid law does not exclude servants from its coverage, but its provision exempting householders with fewer than four employees has kept most servants outside the system set up to safeguard workers against the hazard of joblessness.

The Department reported that 164 employers not legally required to make contributions to the unemployment insurance fund now have elected to bring their 464 employees within the protection of the law. Wholesale establishments top the list of industries taking this course, but small social service agencies and other non-profit groups are also included.

The tax rate is fixed at 3 per cent, all paid by employers.

Air-Raid Defenses Developed By Australia and New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMATTA, New South Wales—Decision of the Australian Government to spend $44,000,000 of its $124,000,000 defense budget this year on the Royal Australian Air Force, and announcement by the New Zealand Defense Minister of purchase of another 30 Vickers-Wellington bombers from Britain, focuses attention on the way the Dominions are building up a formidable air strength which may well deter an aggressor.

Development of both Australian and New Zealand Air Forces today is proceeding along the lines of what is known as the Salmond Plan. This was the twin scheme prepared by British Air Marshal Sir John Salmond when he visited the Antipodes 10 years ago.

Ten years ago New Zealand had no Air Force. Australia had a sketchy organization equipped with machines built during the World War and presented to it by the British Government. But in 1928, with the worsening of world relations, Australians became dissatisfied, determined to invite Air Marshal Salmond to visit the Country and make a report on defense needs. New Zealand at once decided to co-operate. Sir John came and prepared schemes for both Countries. On the lines of this scheme, with some modifications, the air policy of the twin British Dominions has proceeded.

Capable of Own Defense

The essence of the plan for Australia was that the Country should be in a position to defend itself against air raids, and that to gain security the Commonwealth should possess an Air Force superior in numbers and equipment to any possible aggressor. Up to the time of the new expansion policy the Australian Air Force consisted of only two general purpose squadrons and a coastal reconnoisance flight. One of these general purposes squadrons was posted in New South Wales and one in Victoria. New pilots were trained on a few Bristol Bulldog planes.

The Salmond Scheme, however, reached the Governments here after the two Countries had been hit hard by the world depression. Predominantly agricultural, reverses came to them quickly. So progress toward new Air Forces was delayed until the Governments had something more in their Treasuries.

In 1933 expansion began, but by now the goal had been raised. Australia was seeking to build a force which would be composed of 17 squadrons equipped with 200 modern planes, whereas Sir John Salmond had recommended only 114. New Zealand was determined to have a force almost half that size, instead of the two flights of general purpose land planes, two flights of float-planes and six flights of advanced trainer planes which the Air Marshal had planned.

Today the Australian Air Force has a first-line strength of 114 warplanes and a personnel of 2,120. Cadets for training are entering the Air Force School at Point Cook at the rate of about 100 a year. By 1940 the Air Force will be stepped up to 200 machines and the personnel will be 2,500 officers and men.

Two Squadrons at Darwin

With this growth in air power it will become possible to give flying units to far-distant parts of the Country. At Darwin, the naval station which the British Government has encouraged Australia to re-equip and fortify as an auxiliary to the giant Singapore base, there will be two squadrons of aircraft. There will be another at Brisbane and two at a site yet unselected on the New South Wales coast. Canberra, the Federal Capital, will have three squadrons as a sort of general reserve. Pearce, in West Australia, will get one.

Decision to place three squadrons at Canberra was made after the recent war games off the southern coast.

One of the most significant sides of the new defense plan is the development of Darwin. This is the strategic center of the Country's defense system. Besides the two additional airplane squadrons, docks capable of holding cruisers will be built and long-range Bristol bombing planes, ordered from Britain last year, will be stationed there as soon as they arrive.

New Zealand is going even further than Australia in the matter of building up personnel for an Air Force. The Royal New Zealand Air Force, which will be complete by 1940, will have 900 officers and men. But in addition there is a Territorial Air Force, charged with coastal patrol work in flying boats, which will ultimately number several hundreds, and there are various reserves of pilots being built up, especially a civil reserve which trains 100 pilots a year, and a system whereby New Zealand sends 50 airmen a year to hold short service commissions in the British Air Force. What the British Government thinks of this plan is shown by the fact it is handing to the New Zealand Government $7,500 for every pilot trained under the scheme.

Amateur Airman Blazes Mail Travel In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Jack Saunders, a British amateur airman, has blazed a new air mail trail between Punta Arenas, in the Magellan Straits, and this capital city. Flying his own single-engined touring plane, newly imported from England, he flew from the Straits port to Santiago, over a 2,400 kilometer route, in 15 hours and five minutes. He was accompanied by Sir Eardley Gibson Craig-Carmichael, baronet, a former Patagonian resident.

The route elected by Mr. Saunders was up the Atlantic coast of Argentina, with calls at Rio Callegos and Rivadavia, whence a diagonal switch was made over the southern pampa territory and the main Andean range to Puerto Montt, Chile, afterwards skirting the Pacific ocean to Santiago.

Chilean aviation officials, praising the Briton's flight, said it not only created a record over a difficult route but demonstrated the practicability of a quick and regular mail service with distant Patagonia. For ten years the Chilean government has been attempting a direct air line to Punta Arenas. The mountainous character of the coast-line caused it recently to abandon the service and buy a fleet of fast ocean steam packets to satisfy the Patagonians' demand for speedier communications.

The Briton's exploit in a touring plane has now revived interest in the sky-way. It is considered that Chilean-Agentine co-operation on the route via Rivadavia and Puerto Montt would bring Punta Aernas within 12 flying hours of Santiago. Argentina is already operating a service down the Atlantic seaboard as far as Tierra del Fuego.

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Leaders of Two Nations State Purposes

(Continued from Page 1)

the spirit which will emerge from the ruins Japan has created to erect the structure of a new China.

'Anti-Japanism Found Fundamental Source Of Hostilities in China

By Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Written for the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 7

One year ago today Japan was forced against her will into a conflict with China.

Every possible effort was made to localize the incident.

Peaceful settlement was agreed to but never effected owing to the failure of Chinese authorities to carry it out. To avoid further possible complications the Japanese Government went to great pains to evacuate her nationals from various treaty ports, including Chungking, Changsha, Yehang, Hankow, and even Tsingtao, removing thousands of Japanese.

They had to quit places where they had lived for many years, abandoning vested interests as well as accumulated fortunes. Naturally there was strong resentment and criticism of the Government by the people directly and indirectly concerned. But the Government firmly resolved that no stone should be left unturned to avoid spreading the unhappy clash between the two forces in North China.

Blamed Younger Chinese

Indeed, it was not until after more than a month that the Japanese Government finally realized that younger officers in the Chinese armies, who had long been educated and trained in anti-Japanism, were firmly determined to fight Japan and were deliberately working toward that purpose. Only then did Japan reluctantly, but at the same time resolutely, decide to accept the inevitable.

Thus we see that the fundamental causes for the hostilities lie in the systematically organized education in anti-Japanism, both in the Chinese armies and schools as well as among the general populace for many years. We take strong exception to the malicious methods of the Kuomintang (Chinese Government Party) Government, which, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, singled out one particular nation for the target of its anti-foreignism. We believe no nation in the world could have tolerated such a situation.

Hostilities gradually extended over a wide area, from Peking (Peiping) and Tientsin across the whole of North China to Shanghai, the Yangtze Valley, and even parts of South China. Japanese troops are now advancing toward Hankow. We are not fighting, however, with the Chinese people. Our conflict is with their leaders, civil and military, who have been assiduously inspiring the people with a hatred for Japanese during the last ten years. We are firmly convinced that unless we uproot this underlying cause of wrong there can be no lasting peace in the Far East, and for that purpose it is absolutely necessary to crush the Kuomintang Government with its armies, which include avowedly anti-Japanese leaders.

Seek Lasting Peace

Japan's objectives are to remove obstacles blocking everlasting peace in this hemisphere by destroying these leaders and their followers, to win the minds of the Chinese people away from anti-Japanism, and to free China from the menace of Communism which the Kuomintang Government has utilized.

Over and above all, there is Japan's desire for permanent peace and stability of the Far East, for which she feels it her duty to assume the responsibility.

Japan does not want an inch of Chinese territory. When hostilities have ended the Chinese people will have the helping hand of Japan, but not her governing hand.

Vested rights and interests of third powers in China will be fully respected, just as Japan has made every possible effort to respect them since the first fighting. It is not Japan's purpose to encroach upon the sphere of any foreign nation.

Japan is bound with an iron determination to settle the matter once and for all, no matter how much time may be needed; for we know too well that we shall have to take up the painful task in the near future if we do not finish it thoroughly at present. After one year's hostilities the Nation is more firmly united than ever before. Not until the objectives above stated have been achieved will we stop. Hence there can be no change in what I have stated on previous occasions.

U. S. Problems in China

By the Associated Press

Washington

Incessant trouble has come to the United States Government from the Sino-Japanese war which ends its first year today.

The United States was soon aroused by the heavy damage caused to American property and injuries to Americans by the fighting in Shanghai. Chinese planes bombed the President Hoover in August, killing a sailor. A strong protest to Nanking was followed by apologies and amends. The Chinese said they thought the vessel was a Japanese transport.

In September the Japanese announced a blockade of China. The United States protested to Japan against presuming to warn foreigners to evacuate Nanking before bombing the capital. Ambassador Johnson and his staff took refuge in the United States gunboat Luzon for three days while Nanking was bombed.

In October, the United States declared Japan's action in China contrary to the Kellogg Peace Pact, thereby labeling Japan as an aggressor.

The United States was represented by Norman Davis at a conference of signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty and others in Brussels in November. The conferees adopted a declaration condemning Japan, but no concerted action was agreed upon.

In the same month the American Embassy was moved to Hankow.

In December came the sinking by Japanese planes of the gunboat Panay, with the loss of three Americans.

Secretary Hull sent a determined note to Japan, and President Roosevelt requested that the protest be brought to the attention of the Emperor himself. Japan apologized and promised indemnities.

On Dec. 25, Secretary Hull sent a note to Japan accepting that Government's apologies, promises of indemnities, and sweeping guarantees against a repetition of such an incident.

In January, the United States complained of the seizure of American property at Nanking and protested against the looting of American property, insults to the American flag at Nanking, and an assault by a Japanese soldier on American Consul John M. Allison at Nanking.

In March, the 15th American Infantry Regiment was withdrawn from Tientsin, after 26 years in China, the Sixth Marines having left Shanghai in February.

In March, Secretary Hull, in a letter to Chairman Key Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the United States had no agreement with Great Britain with regard to the joint use of their two fleets in the Far East—or anywhere.

In June, the United States demanded of Japan the return of American-owned property in China, chiefly the $1,000,000 University of Shanghai. A few days later the United States protested the bombing of the American-owned Lignan University grounds at Canton.

Japanese Militarism Called Threat to All Of Civilized World

By Dr. H. H. Kung

Head of the Chinese Government in Hankow

Written for the Associated Press

Hankow, China, July 7

It has been a year since Japan forced upon China the present undeclared war. The Chinese people are by nature and philosophy peace-loving. Our sages taught us to hate war and to promote world brotherhood.

We have been anxious to be left alone to work out our internal development, for the benefit both of our people and of the world. Unfortunately, the repeated armed aggressions of Japan's militarists have left us no choice but to take up arms in self-defense.

In 1931 when Japan invaded China's northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) the world was cheated and bluffed by Japan's clever propaganda. The endless troubles that since have followed have taught the world a lesson that is indeed costly.

Dream of World Control

Encouraged by the world's inaction toward their Manchurian invasion and driven by their unbounded lust for power and supremacy, Japan's militarists are now taking advantage of the Western Powers' preoccupation with their problems at home and ruthlessly seeking to conquer China as a step toward realizing their frantic dream of establishing hegemony in the Pacific and eventual domination over the world.

Today the victims of Japan's aggression are the Chinese people. Tomorrow they will be other peoples if her mania for war and conquest is not checked in time. Furthermore, in prosecuting their present aggression, Japan's Army have perpetrated on the Chinese soil horrible acts of cruelty, indecency, and vandalism that are unbelievable in the modern civilized world. If such lawlessness and barbarism are allowed to go unchallenged, no nation, however remote from the scene of the present upheaval, can escape their baneful effects and the future of mankind may be doomed.

It is, therefore, to the vital interests of peace-loving nations of the world themselves that they should fully realize the real and far-reaching dangers of Japan's militarism and take concrete concerted action to combat the common menace before it is too late.

Stand Against Militarism

In thus vigorously resisting her invader, China is taking a courageous stand against the onward march of brutal militarism and international brigandage. She is fighting not only for her own national independence, but also for the safety of democracy and civilization and the maintenance of a peaceful world order based on common respect for law and morality. In a very real sense, China is fighting also for the oppressed masses of the Japanese people who, being in the grip of their militarists, are forced to make huge sacrifices in order to satisfy their tyrants' vanity and greed.

The past year of Chinese-Japanese hostilities has brought out two facts which must now be clear to the world. On the one hand, it has removed the myth of the invincibility of the Japanese Army; on the other, it has demonstrated China's hitherto unknown power of resistance. Having embarked upon a war of attrition against the Japanese invaders, China is determined to fight to the bitter end. As the war goes on, China's fighting men have gained experience and strength while the nation has become more solidly united and more self-confident than ever. When the history of this undeclared war is written, it will tell of the heroism and bravery of China's patriotic sons and daughters as much as it will bemoan the untold sufferings inflicted upon her innocent masses.

Foreign Friends Appreciated

The Chinese Government and people appreciate the invaluable services which foreign friends abroad and in China have rendered for the relief of our war refugees and the spontaneous acts of moral support and friendly assistance which they have shown to us in our hour of trial and tribulation. Such friendly humanitarian acts stand in striking contrast to the world-wide condemnation of Japanese aggression and bear testimony to our moral victory.

I believe in the right of every nation to live and to shape its own internal development. I believe in the sanctity of international law and treaties as the essential basis for peace and order among Nations. I believe in collective security as the only safeguard for human progress and happiness. I believe that the present Chinese-Japanese conflict far transcends pure national interests.

I believe that considerations of self-interest as well as of world peace and humanity dictate that all peace-loving nations in the world should join hands with China in her srtuggle to combat the Japanese menace. I believe that mankind of the Twentieth Century will find a way to end international brigandage and predatory conquest. I believe that in this civilized world right will ultimately triumph over brutal might.

Emperor 'Satisfied'

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—As Japan observed its first anniversary of its undeclared war on China today the Emperor issued an Imperial message.

"We are satisfied with the fact that, during the past year since the outbreak of the China incident, the situation has greatly improved," it said, "thanks to the energetic efforts of our loyal and brave officers and men.

"It is hopeless to secure and insure lasting peace in the Far East unless the evils of long standing are eliminated. To bring fruition of prosperity through closer co-operation between China and Japan will heavily contribute to maintenance of world peace.

"We hope the Nation will achieve this expected result by concentrating the full strength of State on measures dealing with the present situation and by enduring all hardships and fulfilling all duties in co-operation with the government."

Floods Subside at Kobe

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—Flood waters that surged out of the hills surrounding Kobe virtually disappeared today and the city began clearing away the wreckage. Official figures put the casualties at 303, with 1,200 injured and 429 missing. Concern was expressed that the casualties might reach 1,000.

Investigations were said to have shown that reservoirs remained intact, indicating that the sudden torrent was the result of water collecting in the heights after a cloudburst Wednesday. Landslides previously had dammed tons of water in the hills.

Mme. Sun Warns China

HONG KONG, July 7 (AP)—Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, warned Chinese today against possible peace gestures from Japan as "political maneuvering to complement plans of military conquest," and urged continued resistance.

China and Japan Object to France Seizing Paracels

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—France yesterday ran into complications over its occupation of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea when the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, called at the Foreign Office announcing his Government considers the islands Chinese possessions.

Dr. Koo asked Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet to explain the significance of France's action July 4 in landing Annamite police and customs officers on the tiny islands 250 miles off the coast of French Indo-China.

China's claim of sovereignty conflicted with the Foreign Office statement yesterday that China had recognized transfer of the islands to French protection as long ago as 1865.

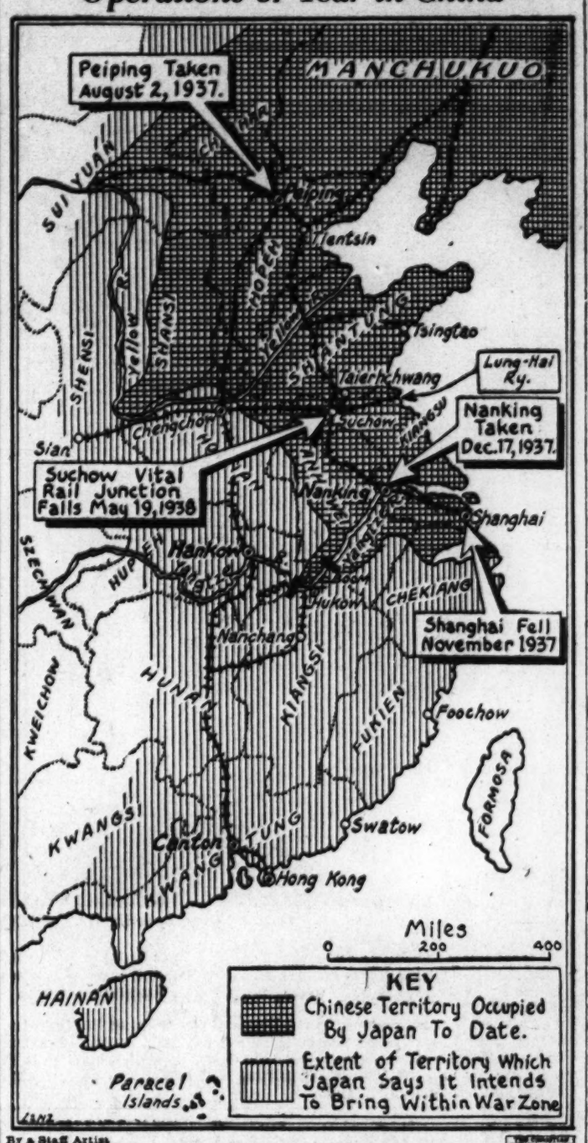
M. Bonnet told Dr. Koo that police were sent to the Paracels for protection of marine establishments used by ships of all countries in "a particularly dangerous region."

This was taken as reference to a reported Japanese threat to occupy Hainan Island, 150 miles northwest of the Paracels, which many believed prompted French seizure of the small archipelago.

The Paracels yield principally edible birds' nests, turtles, and fish, but the Foreign Office has expressed belief they would make first-rate seaplane bases in wartime.

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office today announced Japan would make representations to France against occupation of the tiny Paracel Islands, 150 miles southeast of Chinese-owned Hainan Island in the South China Sea.

Operations of Year in China



By a Staff Artist

Major Campaigns in Sino-Japanese War

Main Railways Are Indicated Along Which Chief Troop Movements Took Place

The Wake of the War

In China

HANKOW, China, July 7 (AP)—Twelve months of war have brought China disastrous defeats, staggering losses, bitter disappointments and the prospects of even greater distress in the year to come.

The year has cost China half a million of her best troops, parts of ten provinces, most of her coastline with its ports through which flowed revenue-producing goods.

It has cost her control of two-thirds of her railroad mileage and her greatest channel of commerce, the Yangtze River—but it has not brought China to her knees.

Few Chinese today honestly believe ultimate victory will be won by smashing successes on the battlefield.

But—

China derives hope for the future from Japan's failure to obtain a local settlement after the initial clash outside Peiping last July 7, which would have assured Japanese economic and military domination of North China; from Japan's failure, after breaking the Chinese army at Shanghai and driving the Government from its capital at Nanking, to obtain a dictated peace; and finally, from Japan's repeated failures to break China's united front.

After a decade of internal bickering and jealousies, the Chinese Nationalist Party, Kuomintang, is working as a unit under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

After a decade of efforts to discredit General Chiang and his government, the Chinese Communists, if not actually fighting side by side with the General's Nationalists, are using their acknowledged abilities as political agitators and guerrilla fighters to prevent Japanese consolidation of gains in Shansi Province.

Without minimizing the seriousness of China's military losses, her spokesmen maintain that China's policy of attrition is succeeding even while her armies are losing battles and territories.

Chinese militarists do not underrate Japan's fighting prowess; but they do doubt Japan's ability indefinitely to continue sparing enough men from home industry and agriculture and from her watch along the Manchurian-Siberian border to hold or to police the vast areas of China through which Japanese armies have marched or boast they will march.

Chinese credit the enemy's superior attacking power with having forced Chinese withdrawals from Shanghai and Suchow, and with threatening Hankow and Canton.

But the Chinese are counting upon their great superiority in man power to prevent loss of coastline, railroads and important cities from bringing the end of the war or of active resistance.

The majority of China's 50-odd divisions retreated from Suchow but, the Chinese emphasize, a potent minority remained intact behind the Japanese lines to harry the enemy's flanks and rear and to interfere with supply lines.

This is the procedure the Chinese Army expects to follow wherever they are forced to abandon important positions.

So far, China has dipped only sparingly into the currency reserves she built up before the war. Another year, however, may force her into these reserves, unless loans or credits are obtained abroad.

There has been little hope since the war began that any third power would step in to help China with men, ships and cannon; but China did expect economic sanctions.

Chinese leaders now are trying to resign themselves to receiving nothing more substantial than sympathy from any third party that does not have a definite ax to grind in the Far East.

As Japan's traditional enemy, Russia has such an ax to grind and to date her activity has furnished China with much needed airplanes and a limited quantity of other war materials. Distance, weather and topographical obstacles, however, have made and will continue to make large-scale transportation of materials from Russian Asia to China both difficult and costly.

Some Chinese think France and Great Britain may find it necessary to do some ax-grinding should the Chinese Government be forced to leave Hankow and should Japan block or occupy China's remaining coastal outlet at Canton. (Britain and France have warned Japan against occupation of the Chinese Island of Hainan, close to French Indo-China and British Hong Kong.)

Meanwhile, China appears convinced that the more men and materials Japan is forced to send over to win more battles, and the further her armies push into the interior, the more certain and more complete must be Japan's eventual failure.

In Japan

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—Japan is still at war with China today, an even year after the fighting started and a full six months longer than she expected it to last.

When the army went into action last July 7, the Japanese anticipated something similar to the "Manchurian incident" of 1932—a quick and comparatively easy campaign in the northern provinces.

But the unexpected happened.

From necessity, there are more Japanese lugging guns in China today than ever before, and there are more than twice as many under arms. Fully a million are estimated to have seen action in the "China incident."

Nominally, the northern provinces have been "occupied." Actually, the Japanese army is strung along the two main railroads. In the area between, large bands of Chinese guerrillas move around with destructive freedom.

Two Japanese-inspired governments—at Peiping and Nanking—are administering (with the aid of Japanese "advisers") the north and central sections.

Japan hopes some day to merge them, but the colossal job of pacifying a quietly hostile populace lies ahead.

Late in May, as a result of the long months of war, the Japanese Government was overhauled to bring a "quick victory." Four men, three of them potent army commanders, went into the cabinet, with the specific task of bringing an early, decisive end to the war.

Money has become more important than men, so that, in a sense, Japan's battlefront is in New York and London, rather than China.

Japan has to lay the money on the line before a freighter noses toward her ports. The financial situation is neither as bad as her enemies believe, nor as good as her spokesmen say.

When the war started observers doubted Japan could finance it for six months. They pointed to her slim specie reserve, $400,000,000, and to the adverse trade balance for the year. Imports were exceeding exports by more than $200,000,000.

But Japan fought the situation by mining gold, drawing heavily on reserves abroad, and by consuming fewer non-essentials, so that she can spend more on military needs.

In manpower and munitions Japan has no serious problems. She gives every indication of being able to continue indefinitely. But money is a different matter.

As the lines of communication stretch, Japan needs more and more troops. They are pouring onto the continent steadily.

Japanese casualties have been listed by Tokyo at 36,629, as against 1,300,000 Chinese losses—though the Chinese estimates differ widely from these.

China After Year of Strife: A Lesson in Modern Warfare

(Continued from Page 1)

rorizing the population by aerial attacks on coastal cities—until a month ago, when dikes retaining the flood waters of both the Yellow River and the Yangtze were breached for strategic purposes, either by one side or the other, and flood victims in their thousands are being added to the toll of casualties and destruction wrought by this military enterprise.

Whatever may be the interest in the strategy of the war game, the story of human misery, the destruction of cities, industries and grain fields, is the continual, though too frequently forgotten background of the moves.

Prisoners Slaughtered

The narration of advance by one side or the other usually leaves untold the sordid tale of tens, hundreds, and sometimes thousands of prisoners ruthlessly slaughtered in a war in which both sides refuse to take prisoners alive.

For a time the western nations appeared to feel a sense of responsibility for a conflict that was bound to have a demoralizing effect on the rest of the world. At the outset of the conflict America's Secretary Hull drew up 14 points for world peace and sent them to the two belligerents and the rest of the nations. This move and the fact that daily incidents were bringing trouble or damage to the ships or nationals of western countries finally brought about the 19-power conference at Brussels at the behest of the League. The meeting revealed so complete an absence of inclination on the part of any nation to take action in the matter that no further move of the kind has been attempted.

By contrast, the mere hint last month that Japan might wish to occupy the Chinese island of Hainan, off French Indo-China, and so possibly offer threat to the French Empire, brought a prompt warning of joint Anglo-French action should such a move be made.

To Safeguard Nationals

The war, which arose out of an insignificant clash outside Peiping on July 7, 1937, was, like the invasion of Manchuria in September, 1931, entered into by Japan for the purpose of "safeguarding Japanese nationals in China." Soon, however, Premier Konoye was proclaiming the necessity of "beating China to her knees," while the purpose of stamping out anti-Japanism was much reiterated. To this intent Japan poured troops into Inner Mongolia and captured Kalgan, a point through which Russian aid might have entry.

Overrunning the Provinces of Hopeh, Chahar, much of Suiyuan and the coal and iron fields of Shansi, Japan started its main advance southward down the coast through Shantung. The aim appeared to be to seize as much of the coast and as many ports as possible, so as to stop China's supplies from abroad, as well as Chinese trade and customs revenues. At the same time Shanghai, which had fallen completely into Japanese hands by November, became the base for an advance northward near the coast to meet the main army coming south, while a second force from Shanghai followed the banks of the Yangtze and captured Nanking, the Chinese capital, on Dec. 17.

But the loss of the capital and the fact that the Japanese armies closing in one the coast were only 80 miles or so apart did not bring the expected collapse of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Government. The Chinese, fighting for their nationhood and their civilization, were not to be dismayed by the loss of a capital—Nanking was after all only 26 years old as a capital. Certainly they had not been beaten to their knees. The Chinese Government moved to Hankow some 300 miles farther up the Yangtze and at the same time administered such a punishment to the northern army at Taierhchwang as contributed to delay the meeting of the Japanese armies for five months. It was in fact the first defeat of importance ever sustained by Japan in its military career.

$2,000,000,000 Spent

Japan, which today had spent at least $2,000,000,000 over its military adventure then realized that a vast outpouring of new wealth, at least 300,000 more men and a vast extended sphere of operations (its forces already cover 775,000 square miles or nearly a third of China), must be entered upon before its conquest could be counted as complete.

The puppet governments which Japan set up at Peiping and in the north and Nanking in the south failed to win over any large number of Chinese, while continual assassinations of leading pro-Japanese Chinese in Shanghai indicated that no appeasement of anti-Japanism was yet in sight.

The Japanese armies met at Suchow on May 19, giving them control of the Lung Hai railroad running 600 miles into the interior and of the coastline down to Shanghai—really farther south still, for Amoy had been occupied, Swatow and Canton severely bombed—the last-named sustaining repeated attacks from September to last month, when 16 days of continuous bombing destroyed most of the city's public utilities and started partial evacuation of the city. The invader therefore is in a position to move inland along the Lung Hai railroad and the Yellow River, and along the Yangtze toward Hankow, and possibly to start a third advance 700 miles south of Shanghai from Swatow—an eventuality suggested by the recent assembling of warships near that point.

A few more miles will take the invader to the great north-south Peiping-Hankow line and to the capital itself, which is railhead of China's "life-line" to the supply base at Canton and the British port of Hong Kong.

Mounting Problems Seen

How the conflict will progress it is almost impossible to determine at present. The Japanese face mounting problems. River floods have delayed their program at least a month; more serious still, their hold of the country is at present restricted to the rivers and railroads, so that the cost of protecting their communications increases the farther they go. Moreover, while they have, with their usual business acumen organized a $100,000,000 concern to exploit North China, the burden of emergency war legislation and the disruption of trade through the partial ban on production for home consumption—in order to boost exports and restore the trade balance—has contrbiuted to a rapidly increasing sense of strain in the nation.

The Chinese for their part are fast nearing an almost desperate situation. If the recent withdrawal of their German advisers indicates stoppage of war supplies from Germany, China will have lost its main source of help. In any event, the possibility of the only continuous suppiy line from Canton continuing open for any length of time can be discounted. Even were the line to remain open, China's problem of providing sufficient foreign exchange to pay for arms and munitions imports is becoming increasingly serious. How much reserve of gold and silver the Government has retained is not known, though it is generally conceded that the stock is not yet exhausted.

Probably the future course of China will turn on the nature of the advice taken in to replace the Germans, the willingness of the powers to allow China substantial credits for munitions and the possibility that the threatened collapse of the nation with the accompanying overthrow of the balance of power in the Pacific will induce the powers to intervene at the eleventh hour in their own, if not in China's, interest.

Clothiers' Leader Reports Job Rise

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Max L. Holtz, President of the Rochester Clothiers Exchange, announced yesterday that upward of 15,000 clothing workers would be back in their jobs within a week, absorbing and distributing a pay roll of almost $500,000 weekly.

More than 3,000 employees of one company were back at work today and Mr. Holtz said production was nearing normalcy at two other plants. The number of employees had been reduced because of a seasonal letdown.

Mr. Holtz said clothiers did not anticipate any radical changes in fall and winter styles, but predicted greater use of lounge, or loose-fitting coats.

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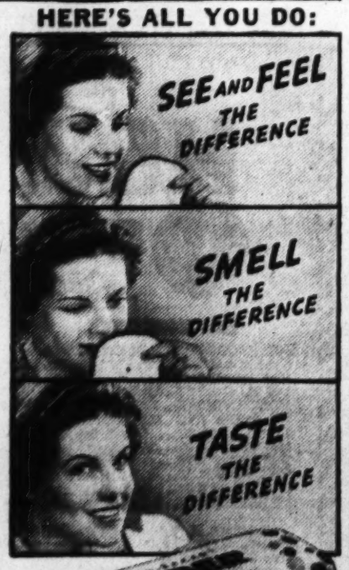

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Argentina's Arms Expansion Takes Form in New Tanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A dozen tanks, the first of a series of military purchases undertaken by the buying commission now in Europe, in accordance with the Argentine arms expansion plan, have arrived here, accompanied by instructors from the British Vickers-Armstrong manufacturers, who had the order. An effort will be made to get these machines ready, with their personnel, for the July 9 parade in Alvear Avenue.

The arrival of the tanks coincides with the announcement of the reorganization of the flying arm in the aerial regiments, heavy bombarders, light bombarders, and fighters, to assist training and increase efficiency. The old mixed organization of flying units has been abandoned. Concentration of machines and personnel by classes, it is said, has been amply proved in the United States and Europe to be the best system of training.

The heavy bombardment regiment will be based at Palomar, the fighters at Parana, and the light bombarders at Plumerillo. The old stations at Mendoza, near the Chilean frontier, and Mercedes are scheduled to go, but meantime, at least, until all foreign-purchased flying material has been supplied, the latter base will continue to be used for training and military practice. A recent arrangement with Washington permits American cooperation in Argentine army aviation training.

Up to this date slightly more than 8,000,000 pesos have been invested in a heavy armament factory in Cordoba, and nearly 30,000,000 pesos in the military aviation factory. The latter is already in operation and the advanced progress for the manufacture of heavy artillery and synthetic nitric acid is indicated by a recent decree authorizing the expenditure of 300,000 pesos in purchases preparatory to the installation of a high tension line to carry power generated from the Tercero River.

Argentina's military autarchic plan has tended to develop faster as the modern lessons of imperialist expansion, totalitarian war, neutrality legislation, export bans and embargos, and "non-intervention" have been driven home. Civilian administrators have been forced to agree that the defense directors have logic on their side when they say that a country cannot consider itself emancipated until it can rely on its military industry for all supplies. The military authorities, therefore, have been able to go ahead in their industrial mobilization plans, ready for the event of war, with a special eye on supplies and transport.

There has been parallel attention given to new barracks, reorganized training colleges for commissioned and non-commissioned officers and modern strategy studies in the higher command. A more or less permanent military mission is maintained in Paris. The standing army was recently increaseed by 7,000 to approximately 40,000; but, with military conscription, Argentina can count on trained reserves running, perhaps, into seven figures. Lately the Government has encouraged more civilian interest in temporary training, with shooting practice.

Canada Offers Aid In Training Fliers For Great Britain

OTTAWA, July 7 (CP)—Canada has offered the facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force to help Britain train more fliers and speed the Empire's defense program. It was indicated yesterday that Canada contemplated expansion of instruction schools to facilitate this.

Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, conveyed the offer to the British Government at the instruction of the Cabinet.

Aspirants for the British Royal Air Force likely will be recruited in Canada and trained by Canadian instructors, but recruits might be brought from the United Kingdom in which case British machines and Royal Air Force instructors likely would supplement Canadian equipment and personnel.

British air estimates for 1938-39 are $557,510,000. Air preparedness is a main concern of the defense program, estimated to cost $7,500,000,000 over a five-year period when begun in 1937 but which may reach $10,000,000,000.

Wild Elephants Show Friendliness, Traveler Observes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Wild elephants, if not hunted or frightened by gunshots, will become tame enough to approach quite close to human beings in a motorcar, according to Sir Charles Rey, Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, who has recently concluded a trip in the Territory.

Sir Charles tells how, coming upon some water holes frequented by elephants, he put his car some 25 yards to leeward of the pools and waited. Soon he saw a huge bull elephant wash and drink for 20 minutes. Even when "tooted" at with the car horn the elephant did not show alarm. He just stopped, trumpeted, turned slowly round and, flinging his trunk over one tusk, moved slowly off, flapping his ears. The whole herd of 30—bulls, cows, and calves—then trotted down to the water and performed their ablutions, notwithstanding the presence of the car and its passengers.

About 6,000 square miles of this area have been declared a game reserve, but because of lack of funds the plan has not yet been completed.

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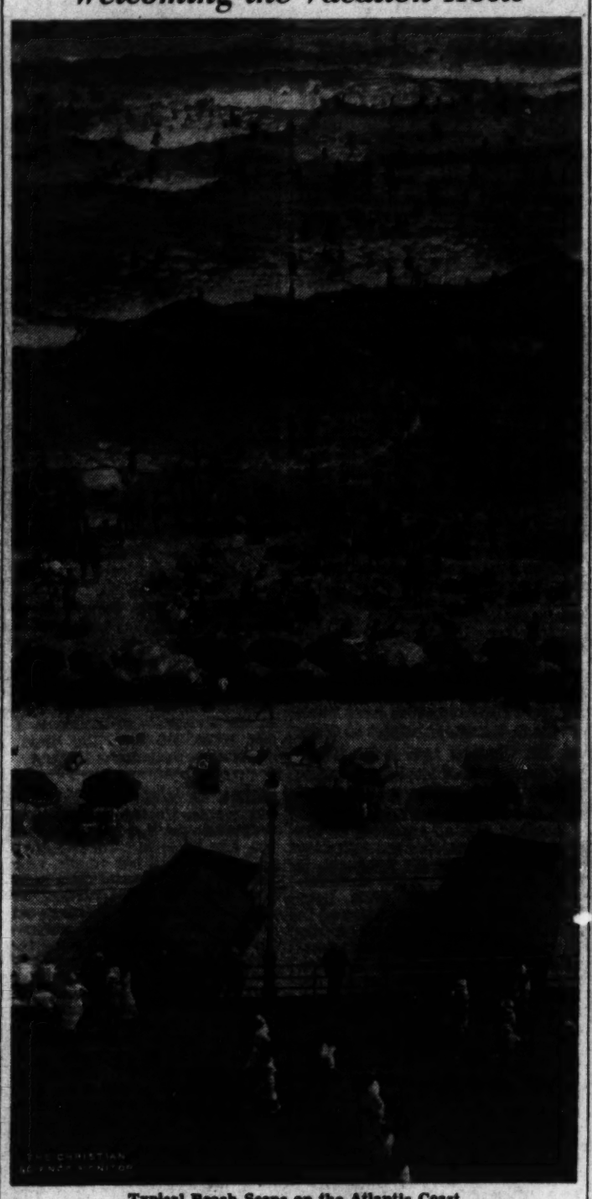
Welcoming the Vacation Hosts



Typical Beach Scene on the Atlantic Coast
Gaily Striped Cabanas and Dotted Parasols Furnish a Bright Touch of Color in This Atlantic City Picture

Test of Communist Law Urged

OTTAWA, July 7 (CP)—Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe today recommended that the Dominion Government withhold any possible veto action on Quebec's Anti-Communist padlock law and await test of its constitutionality in the courts.

The Minister's recommendations were made in a report to the Governor-in-Council, which has the power to disallow (veto) provincial legislation.

Acting only one day before expiration of the disallowance time-limit on the padlock law, Mr. Lapointe suggested that its validity, while a proper subject for court determination, should go through the courts based on some concrete case rather than be submitted to the Supreme Court "as an abstract question."

Quebec's Legislature in 1937 passed the law "to protect the Province against Communistic propaganda." It provided that any building where Communist literature is found could be padlocked by police.

Last November the Montreal weekly, La Clarte, was raided and locked up. Later the Toronto daily newspaper, the Clarion, suffered a similar ban.

The Canadian Civil Liberties Union was one of the principal groups which appealed to the Dominion Government for invalidation of the statute adopted with the backing of Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec.

London Rejects Alberta Plea

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Appeals of the Canadian Province of Alberta against a Dominion Supreme Court decision voiding two measures in Premier William Aberhart's Social Credit plan were dismissed today by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

It decided to discontinue hearings on appeals on the Alberta press bill and a measure to regulate credit, holding that both were inoperative.

Argument on the Alberta bill to tax banks was continued.

Lord Maugham, the Lord Chancellor, declared the Council regarded it unnecessary to "express any opinion to His Majesty on a subject which no longer is practical in any sense at all."

The Judicial Committee is the highest Court of Appeals on all legal matters outside England.

The appeals were from a Canadian Supreme Court ruling last March 4 which knocked the foundation stone from under the Social Credit plan on which the Aberhart Government was elected Aug. 23, 1935.

The credit act, cornerstone of the structure, was held outside the legal jurisdiction of the Province. Its purpose was to license and control credit institutions under local boards dominated by provincial appointees.

The press bill was intended "to ensure the publication of accurate news and information" in Alberta Province newspapers. It would have compelled publication of stories on Government policies at the dictation of a Social Credit official.

The bank tax measure would impose an extra levy on paid-up capital, reserve funds, and undivided profits of banks operating in the Province.

British Press Franco Further

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today the British Government had demanded further explanation from Insurgent General Francisco Franco of recent attacks on British shipping in Spanish Government waters.

General Franco's reply to a previous British protest against the attacks, Mr. Chamberlain said, contained intimations for "humanizing the warfare as much as possible" which were being considered.

The Government also is examining General Franco's proposal to make the Government-held port of Almeria an "immune port" for British ships and is conferring on the subject with British shipping interests, the Prime Minister said.

Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British commercial agent in insurgent Spain, who was ordered to London with General Franco's explanation, Mr. Chamberlain disclosed, will remain in England until General Franco answers the new British note.

The new British action gave rise to belief that Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet is displeased with Franco's attitude and intends to hold Sir Robert at home as a gesture of its disapproval.

Churchmen in Spain Plea

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—The Archbishop of York and 10 Bishops of the Church of England yesterday issued a statement urging the Government to take effective action to halt "outrages" on British shipping in Spain. The statement said Britain's paramount duty was to uphold international law.

Philadelphia 'Y. M.' Aids Job Finding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 7—Help for high school graduates in obtaining and holding jobs will be a feature of the Philadelphia Central Y. M. C. A. Youth Vocational Forum, which opens a four-week season here today.

Detailed information on job requirements and working conditions will be outlined by personnel directors.

Classes to be held twice weekly in the afternoon and once each week in the evening are open without charge to young men and women not planning to continue their formal education in college.

Fair City Hall Just Too Much For La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—"Hmph," observed Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City. He was passing judgment on the condition of the New York City building at the World's Fair, which is to be his summer quarters but which he found equipped with air-conditioning that did not condition, with water cooling systems that did not cool, with switches that did not light and with vast expanses of rugless, furnitureless rooms.

Mayor La Guardia, hard upon adjournment of the City Council for the summer, hastened to his ultramodern fair headquarters to be met by several police commanders and Murray W. Stand, Director of the New York City World's Fair Commission. He went to the mezzanine where his office is located.

The room was barren, dust seeped up from the concrete skateway below, a rug was rolled up in the corner, light was diffused palely through glass bricks, the air was musty and hot. The Mayor clicked a switch—no response from the switch. "Hmph!" said the Mayor

The Mayor Confers

Mr. Stand and the police commanders fell to and laid the rug. The Mayor held his first conference with Budget Director Kenneth Dayton, standing in the middle of the floor.

"Where are the flags?" the Mayor asked.

He meant the American and City flags that must emblazon the mayoral sanctum.

"They will be right up," Mr. Stand assured him.

"Where is the air conditioning?" the Mayor asked in slightly repressed tones.

"The air conditioning will go right on as soon as we can get the wires hooked up," Mr. Stand said.

The building is sealed tight against the outside and depends upon air conditioning apparatus for cooling.

Mayor Routed

A chair was rounded up from the press room; by dint of much scurrying about the grounds employees of the Park Department were able to gather some dozen additional chairs and a desk. The three hours that the Mayor spent in this office, before beating an unconditional retreat back to his Manhattan City Hall was constantly interrupted by new acquisitions of furniture and the whipping up of additional dust.

The reason for the state of affairs lay in a strike of electrical workers who last Thursday became involved in a dispute with the telephone company over whose men should pull wires from one manhole to another. The wiring is all present in the building but the connections have not been made.

In the meantime the Mayor announced that he will finish the week in the old City Hall downtown.

At the closing session of the City Council, the Mayor hinted that an additional relief tax might be necessary to meet a $6,000,000 annual deficit in the City's contribution towards work progress supplies. The Board of Estimate voted relief funds for July, but the appropriation of $750,000 as the city's part in the WPA program was called inadequate by the Mayor, who said the City would have to make up an additional $3 a month a man to carry the program. He said he would go to Washington next week to seek some means of keeping 162,000 New York citizens employed on the WPA program, warning the Council that he might have to call it into special session during the summer to iron out the situation.

Insurance Racket Charged Against 39

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Thirty-nine alleged participants in a $3,000,000-a-year disability insurance racket were named in a 63-count Federal Indictment yesterday. The charge was conspiracy to defraud life insurance companies.

Three of those indicted were lawyers, 10 physicians, three alleged "chasers," and 23 claimants.

The indictment was obtained by Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving R. Kaufman, who for more than two years has been investigating disability insurance cases.

Elias Garrow and Joseph Garrow, brothers, who were among the lawyers indicted, were described by Acting U. S. Attorney John F. Daily, Jr., as the head men of the alleged syndicate.

While the indictment, which covered 86 pages, charged specific frauds against the companies totaling some $3,000,000, it said the total loss was "many millions of dollars."

Unusual Arctic Heat Brings Out Flowers

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—While Muscovites sweltered in the hottest weather in 40 years, the steamer Okean today loaded firewood at Petropavlovsk to thaw the frozen soil of Wrangel Island.

Research workers and workmen, to be taken to the Arctic Island, plan to loosen the soil to salvage a prehistoric mammoth frozen in it.

Elsewhere in the north, far above the Arctic Circle, week-long heat has covered the usually frozen tundra with flowers. In Moscow, the temperature reached 99 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

Wonders of Research: Year-Round Air

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At this time of the year it's seasonable to speak of the weather—hot weather—and fans. E. G. Young, Commercial Engineer of the General Electric plant in Bridgeport, Conn., where new silent fans are being assembled, talked with us recently and presented some new pointers on both subjects.

Briefly, what he had to say was that modern electric fans are not expensive to operate, one of the new styles costing less than one cent an hour, or $.006, to be exact. The average usefulness of a fan is 20 years. Three speeds are furnished, to suit individual tastes; but the slower adjustment, with the breeze establishing general circulation in a room, is better than a high speed gale blowing directly on the user, and is less disturbing to papers. The floor is generally the best location for the fan, because there it stirs up the cooler air always found there.

The fan is not a direct cooling device, Mr. Young said, because it won't change the temperature of the air, but it will change the temperature of a person using it by evaporation of body moisture. His final suggestion was that the fan which is put away in the winter is only doing part of its job. The logic behind this statement is that circulation is a more important factor to comfort than temperature, and there is as great a need for free circulation during the cold months as during the comparatively few sultry ones.

Incidentally, the reason for the efficiency, small operating cost, and comparative silence of the fans is the research behind them. A new-style blade makes for silence and insures that every bit of blade surface effects air movement, whereas most previous designs place the burden on only part of the blade.

"It isn't necessary to have fan noise," said Mr. Young, "though certain individuals seem to gain the same comfort here that they do from an open fire on the hearth. The more flames they can see, the more noise they hear, the warmer or cooler they think they are. The fact is, the noisier the fan, the more it drums into the listener's ears the message that he is uncomfortable." All of which reminds us of a "white collar" worker who insisted on wearing uncomfortable stiff collars every day, so he could take them off evenings and be comfortable.

Luminous Door Lock

Lucite, the new crystal-clear plastic made by du Pont has been fashioned into a luminous ring to replace the metal ring escutcheon of a cylinder door lock. The advantage is visibility at night. Each ring is cast of Lucite, covering a small amount of luminous material in a groove on the underside. They will appear on the market after July 1.

High Cost of Fish

Charles Schiller, Curator of the Tropical Aquarium at Buckingham Palace, London, is about to travel to American shores in search of fish worth nearly $5,000 a pound. The tropical fish hobby has reached England with the result that Mr. Schiller leads an expedition in search of finny tribal members so small that several could be held in the palm of a hand. The total value of the catch they hope to make will be around $50,000, but its weight will be only about 10 pounds. One specimen particularly desired is a fish with a name twice as long as its body—"Hyphessobrycon Innesii."

Arctic Record

From Moscow comes word that Soviet researchers on Henrietta Island, discovered and named by Commander George W. DeLong, U. S. N., have found a copper cylinder containing part of Arctic expedition's record. DeLong attempted to reach the pole via Bering Sea in 1881, but his ship, the Jeannette, drifted in the Arctic ice for a year and 10 months before she was crushed in the ice. Nearly all perished.

The cylinder was found by a biologist of the Soviet Arctic Institute stationed on Henrietta Island, who reported his find by wireless and asked for directions on how to preserve the cylinder and its water-soaked contents. The lettering is still visible, he said.

Gardening in Tanks

Wake Island, that tiny dot of a coral isle in mid-Pacific, is to have a new "hydroponic" farm. With less than half an acre of soil on the island, the newest type of soilless farming will be started soon to supply table needs of passengers and crews of trans-pacific clipper planes.

According to Dr. W. F. Gericke of the University of California, the "farm" will consist of a series of shallow tanks, now rapidly being installed. These will be filled with water and sawdust, into which mineral fertilizer salts are dissolved in the right concentration to feed green plants. Wake Island represents the westernmost extension of the new science of "hydroponics." Similiar setups have been established under Dr. Gericke's supervision at several points along the Pacific coast of the United States.

Architectural Shapes

Prof. Ernst R. Breslich of the mathematics department, University of Chicago, has written one of the year's unique popular science books, an "Excursion in Mathematics" (published by the Orthovis Company, Chicago. $1.50). With the eye of the matematician he views structures of downtown New York through the steel strands of Brooklyn Bridge, and visits industrial plants throughout the country to disclose the geometric forms that predominate—the prisms, cylinders, pyramids and spheres, together with their mathematical relationships and formulas.

The binding, too, is something unusual—a product of the plastic industry. The illustrations are in third dimension, to be viewed through the ortho-scope, the red-blue 'scope for "truth in pictures." The illusion of depth is gained, but the viewing seems to overtax the eye.

Pacific Grainmen Favor More Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers at the eighteenth annual convention here recently went on record as favoring the establishment at Pullman of a Federal research laboratory, believing it would be of great value to the grain producer and consumer, and would not duplicate the research work of the Washington State College.

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New Deal Caused Depression By Its Policies, Landon Says

(Continued from Page 1)

tentions. We can consider the methods he has used and the results he has achieved.

In his recent speech, the President made a splendid appeal for the co-operation of everyone to help in our present situation. He said: "I need the help of all."

In that speech Mr. Roosevelt gave you his side. Now, I wish to review the other side. In all fairness, I think we all agree there is usually more than one side to every question.

Looking at the Other Side

Perhaps the best way we can give the President the help he asks—and I hope he means help for our country, and not merely for his own party faction—is to present the viewpoint of those who have tried to tell Mr. Roosevelt for the last four years where he was headed. We tried to show the President some of the unplanned results that would come from the planning of his advisers. Certainly at this time, it seems the part of wisdom and common sense, to look into all sides of the present situation. We must do so if we are going to find the proper solution.

All Americans worthy of the name, regardless of political party, have one thing uppermost in their minds today: They want to see recovery—they want to see a return of prosperity—they want to see happy men back on their jobs. And, frankly, I don't believe they care which party does it—if they will just do it!

If we are going to wipe out this depression, we must look into its causes to find the answer. We have had many different kinds of depressions in this country. We have had depressions brought on by war—depressions brought on by financial manipulation and bad banking—we have had depressions caused by crop failures.

There has been a great deal of confusion in the minds of our people concerning the cause of the present depression. As each day passes it is becoming more and more clear that this depression is purely a political depression—a depression brought on by the methods and policies of the present Administration. Mind you, I do not say it is caused by the hopes, aspirations and objectives of the present Administration—I say it is a depression caused by the methods and policies of the present Administration.

Every day the evidence is becoming more overwhelming. I believe if you would consult business leaders, bankers, economists, and, above all, the average man, in any part of the United States, the majority of them would confirm this opinion. And what almost introduces a note of comedy into our tragic situation is that Mr. Roosevelt himself warned time and time again against the very policies and methods he is now pursuing.

Voice of 17,000,000

During the last election, there were 17,000,000 people who voted against the present Administration. I think if you would take a poll of these 17,000,000 people, you would find that an overwhelming majority of them believe in collective bargaining, but they believe in making it work. They believe in social security, but they believe in making it work. They believe in unemployment insurance. They believe in relief—relief to the needy and unemployed, but not the financing of a vast political machine under the false label of relief. They believe in a better distribution of wealth created, in raising the standard of living, and a great many other social reforms.

If you don't believe this, just ask any of your friends who are rank and file Republicans. The point I want to emphasize is, that regardless of what is said, you know and I know that America has decided these issues. Regardless of what party comes into power, they will have to be carried forward, because the majority of all our people want them. But they want them to work.

Mr. Roosevelt attempts to divert the issue. He attempts to show that all who oppose him are just as definitely aligned against these social reforms. All who do not believe in putting political bosses in charge of WPA are dubbed reactionaries. All those who believe financial unsoundness and instability threaten freedom and civil liberties are just hard-boiled conservatives to him.

The President seems to feel that all he has to do is wave the flag and shout: "All Liberals on this side," It is not quite as simple as that.

There are some very fundamental differences between practical progressive thought and the liberalism the President practices.

Taking the Middle Road

Every Liberal recognizes that new conditions throughout the world call for new practical remedies. Every Liberal wants a sound, strong government, capable of meeting these new conditions. But we do not want this Government to be constantly edging toward a governmental absolutism, which is the case under Mr. Roosevelt. The real Liberal doesn't believe that the whole solution lies in taking economic power away from the individual and giving it to the Government. Of course, if the people must decide between the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few individuals, or its concentration in the government, they will take the Government.

But thousands upon thousands of Liberals do not agree that the only choice is between these two roads. There is a third road. It is the truly liberal road. These thousands of Liberals believe social control is necessary. But they believe it must be control by law, under definite principles within the framework of the American constitutional system. They do not believe this control can be exercised with social justice and fairness by powerful boards and commissions given the right to rule by arbitrary decree. Control by arbitary boards not only threatens individual rights, but it permits favoritism which always is the foundation of a political machine.

True liberals would scatter economic power. They would not centralize it in one man's hands, whether he be President of the United States or president of some mighty corporation. They see before their own eyes what is going on in Germany, Italy, and Russia, where the State is master, not only of the business man, but of the farmer, the laboring man, the housewife, and the church.

In the last five years we have lost much economic freedom in this country. For example, in order to get Federal crop insurance, farmers have got to comply with allotment provisions of the new agricultural act after the first year. Certainly that is using pressure; certainly that is regimentation. Everyone recognizes control of the ballot through WPA, and no longer do citizens of all sections of the Nation enjoy freedom of speech.

I refer particularly to experiences in Jersey City. I welcome even the vague reference the President made to this situation. But, when he might have given real help, when he might have provided the moral leadership needed, he attempted to wash his hands of it. Even now, he hopes to "get by" without taking a decisive stand. Even impatient, self-styled Liberals of the New Deal should champion free speech.

President Spoke Truly

True liberals do not wish to see the Supreme Court undermined by irregular short cuts. If the President was sound in his conception of liberalizing the Constitution, instead of belittling the Justices of the Supreme Court, he should have used his great prestige to amend the Constitution to facilitate the adoption of new amendments to meet new conditions.

Neither does any true liberal want to see a loose fiscal policy blast away the gains we have made toward needed social and economic reforms. They know that Mr. Roosevelt spoke the truth a number of years ago in his oft-quoted: "Liberal governments are too often wrecked on the rocks of a loose fiscal policy."

It seems to me that the American people have the right to demand something more than they're getting. They've got the right to expect common-sense intelligence and the application of honesty in the running of our Government.

Everyone knows that the administration of national relief in this country has been a disgrace, and the 17,000,000 people who voted against the present Administration predicted that it would be—not because the Democratic Party was handling it, but because of the methods and policies by which it was handled, regardless of what party was in power.

Anyone who has read the facts in regard to Social Security knows that the working people in this country who have been taxed to establish it will have to be taxed all over again when the time comes to pay it, because the Government is spending our Social Security taxes as fast as they are received, chiefly to meet current expenses.

The wage and hour bill was so drafted that whatever party is in power can play politics with it.

Because Mr. Roosevelt has not been successful in restoring employment, he adopts the strategy of nagging at business. He is adept at using beautiful words which appeal to the emotions, for the purpose of creating a smoke-screen to hide his administration blunders.

He speaks of balancing the financial budget by talking about the natural and human resources of the Nation. He speaks of a "long range sheet which shows survival values for our population and for our democratic way of living, balanced against what we have paid for them."

Judging by Results

For six years the Chief Executive has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of balancing the Nation's financial outgo and income. Now are we to assume from his recent New York speech that he has given up the attempt?

However, I am more than willcent jobs? Has he made the future more secure for those now living and for future generations? Has he restored the nation to a lasting prosperity? If he has, it would be worth the price, high though it is.

But he has done none of these things. Can we say the human budget is balanced when there are as many unemployed as there were when he came into office? Isn't there just as much suffering and unhappiness and misery as when he was elected? He has spent out money and what do we have to show for it?

Will he be able to grin when the day of reckoning comes; when the inevitable readjustment of financial income and outgo takes place? What is more important, will the American people, present and future, be able to grin and bear it?

Evidence of the failure of the New Deal is all about us today. Security and farm prices have experienced, during the last five years, the sharpest fluctuations in history. Never before have prices and industrial production fallen so sharply in so short a time as between last fall and this spring.

Much has been said by the President about the dark days of 1932. Yet in the first 24 weeks of 1932—as bad as conditions were then—railroad car loadings were greater than in the same period of this year. Railroad car loadings in the first 24 weeks of this year were 25 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Today industrial production has fallen to approximately 75 per cent of the 1923-25 average. In other words, despite the growth of population, our industrial output, as measured by the Federal Reserve authorities, is only three-fourths of what it was 13 to 15 years ago.

Even in terms of national income the picture is anything but a bright one. Mr. Roosevelt, in his recent fireside chat, seemed to derive some satisfaction in face of the present depression, out of a report he had received, that the national income of all our people this year would total $60,000,000,000. He compared that figure with a fictitious figure of $38,000,000,000 in 1932. In the 1936 campaign Mr. Roosevelt used this same fictitious figure for the national income of 1932.

The Real National Income

It is today just as much a distortion as it was two years ago. The Commerce Department reports that in 1932 the national income paid out totaled $48,000,000,000. Consequently, the national income estimated by the President for this year is only $12,000,000,000 in excess of that at the end of the world-wide depression of 1929-32. Mr. Roosevelt does not boast that the income estimated for this year is almost $20,000,000,000 less than in 1929.

What should disturb all of us is the fact that this year, for the first time such figures have been recorded, the national income is receding again before having reached a new high point. In other words, forward progress has ceased for the first time without having set a new high mark.

Certainly things are wrong in this country today—just as they were in the 1920's. It is obvious to all that we need a change, and we need a change in something

millions on relief still without deing to make the test the President suggested—the test in human values. Has he raised the standards of living for all our people, with far more fundamental than mere changing of political parties. We need a fundamental change in our attitude toward life and government. We need above all else a rebirth of public morality—a new national avowal that public office is a public trust. As long as we are resigned to crookedness and waste in government, we will continue to have a wasteful government. As long as we depend upon intellectual trickery instead of truth, we will continue to have crowd psychology and propaganda, instead of well-informed public opinion.

We will never have fundamental economic recovery unless spiritual recovery goes with it. We will never eliminate abuses of government until we arouse moral indignation and fight for what's right because it's right.

At the moment, we are in the midst of a business depression. Our most important immediate job is to get out of this depression.

It is the responsibility of the President to inspire confidence, not only in one class, but in all classes; and when you find the small business men, the working people and the farmers in this country fearful of conditions, there must be something wrong.

Fears New Depression

We are, of course, willing to do anything we can to help our country out of this depression; but we predict that unless there is a change in the President's methods and policies, we will be right back in another depression as soon as the Government spending splurge is over. This has already happened once and it must be obvious that it will happen again unless confidence is restored and political abuses corrected.

I think Mr. Roosevelt can count on the active co-operation and support of practically all Republican citizens in this country in all the humanitarian things he is trying to do. But we will not condone corruption and trickery on the part of his advisers and assistants, merely because the ultimate aim is good.

But, first, let Mr. Roosevelt abandon the confusion and contradiction that has marked so much of his administration. Let him realize again that the greatest peril to social reform is financial recklessness. Let him make another determined effort to eliminate waste and extravagance, as he did in 1933. Let him cease his nagging attacks on business.

Let him, instead, undertake to bring about an harmonious working relationship between industry and labor and between them and the public. Let him make a real effort to dissolve monopoly instead of fostering it. Let Mr. Roosevelt forswear all further attempts to tamper with the Supreme Court and to get power into his own hands. Let him put a stop to the use of WPA money to buy votes.

In short, let Mr. Roosevelt only practice what he preaches, and we will not only co-operate with him—we will fight shoulder to shoulder with him to achieve the social progress and the economic recovery which we all desire and need.

Morgan Does Some Own Pruning

Wide World

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan
Deposed TVA Chairman and Director

Morgan Sues for TVA Job; Declares Ouster Illegal

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan in a chancery court action on file here today challenged authority of the President of the United States to remove him as chairman-director of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The engineer-educator asked that the presidential order ousting him last March 22 be declared void and illegal.

He also asked that TVA Director David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, present TVA Chairman, be ordered to recognize him as a fellow director and as chairman of the vast valley development project.

This sudden move by the former Antioch College president came late yesterday while a Congressional committee prepared to start Monday an investigation of TVA activities—an investigation precipitated by Dr. Morgan himself.

The former chairman several months ago threw Congress into a furore when he accused his associates of hampering efforts to secure "honesty, openness, decency, and fairness" in administration of the TVA.

He then openly defied President Roosevelt by refusing to discuss with him the basis of his accusations, asserting that only a Congressional inquiry could remove "a menace to good government."

President Roosevelt removed Dr. Morgan from office for "refusing to submit" to demands for facts, for "obstructing the work of the TVA," and for "openly making grave and libelous charges of dishonesty and want of integrity" against his associates.

In the suit filed yesterday, Dr. Morgan asserted the "action of the President of the United States did not and does not constitute a removal of the complainant from the said office nor lawfully deprive him of nor affect his right to the emoluments thereof nor his right to perform and discharge the functions of the said office."

He asked back salary of $2,916.66 and a declaratory judgment decreeing the President's removal order "wholly invalid, void, and of no effect whatsoever."

Also, the deposed chairman asked that the appointment of Harcourt Morgan to the chairmanship be declared "wholly invalid, void, and without authority in law."

Cities Advised To Depend Less On Federal Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

ested in collecting. The taxes already levied, due, and easily collectible might even exceed by many times the new revenues so arduously sought.

"But the big boys in business and the big boys in politics just don't like to collect the old taxes."

Cities should not be made to shoulder all the blame for their difficult financial situation, Mr. Chatters insisted. States have done very little during the past five or ten years to help the Cities meet their problems, he declared. In some cases they have hampered the Cities.

"New sources of revenue have been usurped for State purposes or in a few cases shared only with local schools. The States generally have failed to give cities any portion of the gasoline tax for construction, maintenance, and policing of highways within City limits. The collection of real estate taxes, on which local governments rely heavily, has been made extremely difficult by State legislation canceling and remitting penalties, and encouraging tax exemption."

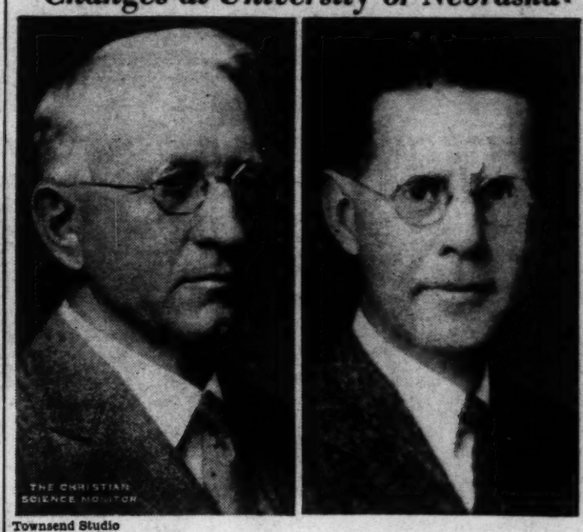
Turn to Legislature

Because Legislatures, dominated by their rural members, have failed to act in a manner helpful to Cities as Mr. Chatters sees it, he thinks representatives of local governments should make a greater effort to present their case to the Legislatures.

Another line of approach to the problem of increasing centralization of government, in his judgment, is through an attack on the whole unemployment problem. With large numbers of unemployed centered in the Cities, and the Cities and States in most cases lacking constitutional power to increase their revenues, there was no way out but for the Federal Government to lend a hand, financially speaking, in 1933 and subsequent years.

To reduce the number of unemployed by finding work for the jobless would seem to be the most direct way to usher the Federal Government out of the municipal parlor where Mr. Chatters finds it sitting. But he notes that no visible progress has been made in this direction. He takes government and business to task for apathy. His conclusion was that for some time to come Cities are going to feel increasingly the "influence and heavy hand of both State and National governments." The only way out under this weight, he held, was through basic reforms in public finance through economy, more effective local tax collections, and more jobs in industry.

Changes at University of Nebraska



Townsend Studio

Dr. E. A. Burnett
Retiring Chancellor

Dr. Chauncey S. Boucher
New Chancellor

LINCOLN, Neb., July 7 (AP)—The University of Nebraska Board of Regents announced yesterday the retirement at his own request of Chancellor E. A. Burnett, and the appointment of Dr. C. S. Boucher, President of West Virginia University at Morgantown, to succeed him.

Dr. Burnett has been associated with the University 39 years, and will become Chancellor Emeritus next Sept. 1. Dr. Boucher is a former dean of the Arts College at the University of Chicago, and a graduate of the University of Michigan. His salary will be $12,000 per year. He has served on the Ohio State University and University of Texas faculties as professor of history.

Changes Planned In New Charter For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA July 7 — The report of the commission appointed by Gov. George H. Earle to frame a new charter for Philadelphia will recommend revolutionary changes in this city's form of government, it has been revealed.

The finishing touches to the suggested charter will not be added until next month, but thus far the governmental changes tentatively approved by the members of the commission are known to be drastic and far-reaching in their effect on the operation of municipal activities.

The proposed charter calls for the election of Councilmen by proportional representation, a form of election which has been successful in Cleveland for some years and which had its first try-out in New York last year.

The office of Mayor as at present will be abolished, and that of City Manager created. The City Manager is to be appointed by the Councilmen and will serve an indefinite term, subject to removal by Council for cause. He will be empowered to name the heads of the various municipal departments who are also to hold office indefinitely.

In addition the city will have a Mayor, selected by the Councilmen from their own body, and he will be in effect a "ceremonial and social officer," who will act as spokesman for Council and who will make speeches, attend social functions, greet and escort distinguished visitors about Philadelphia.

A suggested provision for the charter calls for an automatic increase in the tax rate in the event Council fails to fix the ensuing years' levy by a specified date.

The new charter, it was learned, will seek to place all county offices under civil service, despite the opinion of many authorities that this cannot be done, because of constitutional restrictions.

New Georgia Bridge Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELEN, Ga.—Opening up another scenic route through the Flue Ridge Mountains in Georgia, a $27,000 concrete bridge over the Chattahoochee River near here, has just been completed. The bridge is a part of the highway through the mountains from Hiawassee to Cleveland, Ga.

$127,436 More Taxes On Peterson Estate

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—An additional inheritance tax of $127,436 against the estate of Jonathan Peterson was upheld July 5 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court sustained a ruling by the Federal Board of Tax Appeals that $1,048,000 given by Mr. Peterson, late president of the United States Tobacco Company, to his wife "did not constitute an outright gift or gifts."

Mrs. Peterson placed the sum in a trust fund from which, the court found, Mr. Peterson borrowed on 6 per cent personal notes. His estate repaid the notes in full.

Flivver Planes Of College Boys Soar Over Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Flying their "flivver" planes from distant cities, nearly 50 collegiate pilots took over Akron airport recently.

Representing a dozen American and one Canadian college, they came to compete in the Fourth National Intercollegiate Air Meet, as guests of the Akron University Cloudhopper Club.

For two days they vied in the latest wrinkle in collegiate sport—"precision flying"—which includes bomb dropping, paper strafing, and bull's-eye landing events—events which test the skill and accuracy of the pilot, rather than the speed at which he flies.

Even the one race which was the high spot of the meet, called a "navigation cruise," tested rather the pilot's ability to estimate his flying time over a given course than the swiftness of his ship.

Contestants in this race drew their routes, which covered a wide area around Akron, from a hat, and the one who most closely guessed how long it would take him to fly that route, after maps and wind velocity had been studied, won the event.

Rewards for the meet consisted only in a few loving sups and a bit of hand-clapping, but the underclassmen of the various colleges represented stated frankly that they were not interested in making their organization a "publicity" affair.

In fact, the one controversy which arose during the meet was over the subject of commercial flying vs. sportsmen flying, in which opinion was more or less divided.

Track or Highway, Train Uses Either

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITMAN, Ga.—The South Georgia Railway is testing in this vicinity a train that may be used on regular railroad tracks or on the highway. The train carries 16 passengers and mail, and is so equipped that its wheels of heavy rubber have small flanged wheels in the front and rear to be used when running on railroad tracks.

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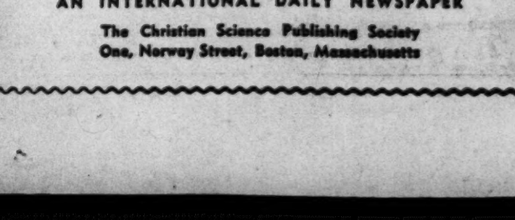
Benny Goodman
Paul Whiteman
Leith Stevens
Deems Taylor
Guy Lombardo
Hal Kemp
We ask with Kipling — "It's very pretty, but is it art?" The Monitor publishes articles by six popular band leaders and musical authorities on the pros and cons of "swing," the rhythm of the hour. Their viewpoints will interest you, whether you like "Annie Laurie" the way it was written, or "swung."
6 Articles — July 11-16
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Yanks Coming—'Minor League' No Longer Refers to Senior Circuit—Medalist Wins

National Regains Lost Prestige In All-Star Triumph

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National League partisans and players are walking around with renewed confidence today. They are keeping in the middle of the street, challenging anyone to call the old circuit "a new minor league." No longer must they hurry through alleys and side streets to avoid recognition because of further humiliation by the American League. The Nationals are back in good standing once more.

With three straight World Series triumphs and four out of five in all-star game competition among their recent accomplishments, the American League was difficult to live with. Those active in the junior circuit, and their supporters, laughed at the suggestion that perhaps the National League was in a temporary slump. "They can't carry our bat bags," is the way an American League player might explain the situation.

Outclass Rivals

But yesterday in Cincinnati, before a sellout crowd of 28,000, the Nationals let considerable wind out of the American League's sails by winning the sixth annual all-star game, 4 to 1. The old circuit not only scored the most runs in the Crosley Field event. It out-pitched, out-hit, out-fielded and out-hustled the over-confident rivals. The underestimated winners wert about their duty in workmanlike fashion and left no doubt as to their superiority over the Americans for that day, at least.

In regaining much of its fast-disappearing prestige, the National League proved that smart pitching and a tight defense can stop a famed batting attack. In winning four of the first five all-star games the Americans never scored less than four runs. Last year at Washington they pushed across eight, and in 1934 at the Polo Grounds buried the losers under nine runs. But the better pitching of the old group came to the surface yesterday at Crosley Field.

The hero role was played by Cincinnati's own Johnny Vander Meer, the young Dutchman whose two no-hitters recently rocketed him to sensational heights. The rookie pitched the first three innings displaying a confidence and poise that put to shame several of the veterans. He allowed a lone hit, no runs and gets official credit for the victory.

Brown Fan York

Working behind him were Bill Lee of Chicago and Mace Brown of Pittsburgh. Lee duplicated Vander Meer's record in holing the Americans. Brown, who has won 11 games for the Pirates this year in relief roles, was tagged for the single American run in the ninth inning. However, Mace won his medal when he fanned Pinch Hitter Rudy York of Detroit, a dangerous distance batter, with the bases loaded and two out in the seventh. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that although National hurlers fanned only five batters, they did it three times with the bases occupied and two out.

The Americans made four errors in the field, to non for the victors. Stanley Hack of Chicago, playing third base for the Nationals, took a base hit away from Johnny Allen in the fifth inning and another potential safety away from Roger Cramer in the eighth. Billy Herman, also of the Cubs, played a sparkling game at second base—a habit of his. Bill made several good plays, but his best was made a Lou Gehrig's expense in the fifth.

The Nationals out-hit their rivals, 8 to 7. Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati, who caught the entir game, produced two singles and rove home a run. New York's Mel Ott, whom Manager Bill Terry plyed in center field, hit a tremendous triple to deep right-center field in the fourth inning and crossed the plate with what proved to be the eciding run.

American Errrs

This Ott run, made possible by Lombardi's single, was ctually the only National League score that came home without the aid of American League errors. Dickey and Di Maggio of the Yakees, and Foxx and Cronin of the Red Sox helped the old circuit wit misplays. Di Maggio and Foxx mde two on the same play and addd two big runs to the National ttal in the seventh.

The triumph should icrease interest throughout the ntire National League. A few mre sweeps for the American Leaue would have had fans believingthat story about "a new minor leage."

Gate receipts for thesixth annual struggle amounte to $38,469.05. Players' travelingand hotel expenses run to approximately $10,000. After the taxes are deducted, the remainder goes to the ball players' benevolent fund.

Gomez, Manager Joe McCarthy's starting pitcher, was charged with his first all-star defeat. He had previously won three games.

With the exception of the pitchers, Bill Terry kept his starting lineup on the field. His only pinch hitter was Hank Leiber, who batted for Vander Meer in the third inning.

Four Cincinnati players, three Chicago, two New York, and one each from Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and St. Louis carried the National banner.

McCarthy used 15 of his 23 players, including four of his own Yankees, four Red Sox, two Tigers, two Indians, one Senator and one from Philadelphia and Chicago.

Two Rookies Who Made Good

Wide World — Johnny Vander Meer and Frank McCormick

These Two Members of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club Played a Prominent Part in the National League Victory Over the American League in the All-Star Game at Cincinnati Yesterday. Vander Meer, Who Had Previously Pitched Two Successive No-Hit, No-Run Games This Summer, Held the Heavy-Hitting American Leaguers to One Hit in the Three Innings He Pitched Yesterday, While McCormick Played the Entire Game at First Base, Making a Hit, Scoring a Run, and Making 11 Putouts

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Yankees at Fenway Park

With the all-star participants—Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer and Lefty Grove—back in the fold, the Red Sox embark upon the second half of the American League race tomorrow by opening a three-game week-end series against the always-colorful New York Yankees. On the crest of a streak that has brought nine victories and one tie in their most recent 10 starts, the Yankees are moving along at a terrific pace, reminiscent of their championship spurts of 1936 and '37.

But the Red Sox are also going at a respectable pace. They closed out the first half of the pennant race by winning six out of seven here in the East and today are only 2½ games in back of the pace-setting Yanks and Cleveland Indians. The Fenway Park series which begins tomorrow—Ladies' Day—should draw better than any other set of games this season.

The schedule calls for three singles in succession. Monday is an open date in Boston. Tuesday marks the arrival of the Detroit Tigers and the beginning of another western invasion.

All four Red Sox representatives played prominent roles in the Cincinnati classic yesterday. Cronin played the entire game at shortstop, and although he made a fielding error, contributed two of the seven American League hits and drove in the lone run. Cramer played the latter half of the game in left field, relieving Kreevich of the White Sox. Foxx started at first and shifted to third base. Grove pitched the last two innings, fanning the side in the seventh.

Neither Tony Cuccinello nor Jim Turner of the Bees got into the game. Turner came the closest when Manager Bill Terry of the Nationals signaled him to warm up in the bull pen during the late innings.

The Red Sox junior varsity, including several amateurs, dropped a 10-to-5 decision to a semi-pro outfit down in Brockton last evening for the benefit of the Lion's Club milk fund. Moe Berg played third base, Jim Bagby first and Charley Wagner left field. Eddie Collins, Jr., captain-elect of next year's Yale varsity, roamed center field. Lefty Grove, Jr., pitched the last inning.

The two runs scored while Lefty Grove was pitching against the National Leaguers were grossly unearned. Foxx and Joe Di Maggio both made wild throws on the same play. Lefty ended the rally by striking out three men in a row.

Minneapolis has adopted Ted Williams, the likeable, loose jointed rookie of the Red Sox. Critics out that way are calling him the hardest hitter the American Association has seen since Joe Hauser was in his prime.

Williams, a Californian, should eventually be a popular outfield star at Fenway Park. He is well liked by the players and is packed with the color that attracts fans. His fielding is not first class, but is fast improving. His defensive play is helped, however, by a strong throwing arm.

Whitlow Wyatt, formerly with the Chicago White Sox and Indians, will join the Bees next spring. Wyatt has been a winner at Milwaukee and leads the American Association in shutouts. The Indians released him outright last February.

The Bees open a three-day stand at the Polo Grounds tomorrow and on Tuesday begin another swing around the western half of the National League. Their first stop is St. Louis.

Miss Cumming Surprises

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—A 19-year-old Wellesley College student from Westfield, N. J., Patricia "Pat" Cumming, scored a surprise 6—3, 6—8, 6—3-victory over the defending champion, Alison Harrison of Philadelphia, in the Middle States women's tennis championships yesterday. Miss Cumming's victory was the only upset of the day as other seeded players advanced to the quarterfinals. Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., was one of the favorites to advance to the round of eight.

Budge and Mako Lose

BUDAPEST, July 7 (AP)—Hungarian tennis players squared accounts with Don Budge and Gene Mako in exhibition matches yesterday. C. Dallos won over Mako, 3—6, 6—2, 7—7, as the American quit to save his energies for doubles in which he and Budge were beaten by O. Szigeti and E. Gabori, 6—4, 6—2. P. Asboth was conceded victory over Budge in singles after leading 6—1, 8—6, 3—0, when the final set was called to allow the Americans time to catch a train for Praha.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	41	25	.621
New York	41	25	.621
Boston	39	28	.582
Detroit	39	30	.565
Washington	38	37	.488
Chicago	37	34	.443
Philadelphia	37	38	.415
St. Louis	32	44	.333

Results July 6
No games scheduled.

Another Seeded Player Defeated In College Tennis

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 7 (AP)—Another seeded player lost in the fourth round of the National collegiate tennis championship yesterday on the clay courts of the Merion Cricket Club.

Julius D. Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles, seeded No. 4, fell before the steady game of Morey Lewis, Kenyon College, Ohio, 6—3, 6—4.

Among eight survivors were the University of Chicago twins, William Murphy, seeded No. 8, and Chester. William dropped a set, conquering William Talbert, University of Cincinnati, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0. Chester created an upset by beating Russell Bobbitt, Georgia Tech youth who toppled Don O'Neill, of Kenyon, Monday.

Joseph Hunt, Southern California, who tops the seedings, advanced by crushing Richard Hoogs, California, 6—0, 6—2. Bobby Harman, also of California, kept pace with Hunt and plays today. Harman beat Robert Underwood, Stanford, 6—3, 6—3.

Texas sent two players into the quarter-finals. Frank Guernsey, Jr., seeded No. 3, from Rice but a resident of Florida, put out Douglas Imhoff, of California, 7—5, 6—3, and Robert Kamrath, of the University of Texas beat Joseph Fishbach, St. John's University, Brooklyn, Eastern intercollegiate champion, 6—3, 6—3. Last Friday Fishbach defeated Kamrath in the semifinals of the Eastern tournament, but yesterday Kamrath refused to play the game Fishbach likes, even though there were long sessions of pat ball.

Ryder Cup Players Tie for Golf Lead

SANDWICH, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Three British Ryder Cup players, Bill Cox, Jack Busson and Dick Burton, tied for the lead in the British open golf championship today with 36-hole totals of 140.

Henry Cotton, defending champion, was seven strokes behind the leaders in twenty-fifth place after adding a 73 to his 74 of yesterday for a two-round total of 147.

Thirty-seven players, who scored 148 or better, qualified for the final 36 holes tomorrow.

Local Runners at Pikes Peak

Wide World — "Vertical Mile" Run

These Runners Took Part in the First Pikes Peak Race, Which Was Held July 4 Under the Auspices of the Colorado Springs Junior Chamber of Commerce. Left to Right—Francis Darrah, Boston Distance Runner, Who Won the Race of 12 Miles, 2,300 Feet in 2h. 8m. 14.6s.; Frank Simons of North Medford, Mass., and Paul Donato of Boston, Fifth in the Boston Marathon Last Spring, Who Was Second, More Than Six Minutes Behind the Victor

Martin Survives First Round Of Bay State Golf

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Leo Martin, of Sandy Burr, medalist in the qualifying round of the Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championships, survived the first round of match play today by defeating Frank Dolan, Fall River Country Club, 3 and 2.

Bobby Knowles, Brookline, defeated Tom Martin, Segregansett, 7 and 6; John Nies, United Shoe, defeated Ernest Krig, New Bedford, 3 and 2; and Fitzwilliams Sargent, Essex, turned back Tim Holcomb, Charles River, 2 and 1, to enter the second round.

Ed Peterson, Oakley, who finished a stroke behind Martin in the qualifying round, was all even with Ray Marad, of Boston, at the end of nine holes.

All other favorites, with the exception of Ted Bishop, of Woodland, who was only 1 up on Lester Higgins, Happy Valley, at the end of nine holes, made good progress in the early holes of the morning round.

Peterson's golf improved in the last nine and he turned back Marad's challenge, 2 up. Bishop also went on to victory, upsetting Lester Kennedy, 3 and 2.

Ted Quinn, Riverside, sprung a surprise when he defeated Jerry Anderson, Green Hill, 1 up.

Clarence Early, Salem Country Club, sent Frederick J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo, to the 19th hole before the latter could hang up a victory. Other results:

Emory Stratton, Woodland, defeated George Callahan, George Wright Club, 3 and 2.

Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, defeated Ray Deston, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.

Harry P. Hood, Tedesco, defeated Charles Eaton, Winchester, 6 and 4.

Henry Palm, United Shoe, defeated Leo Brown, Sandy Burr, 1 up.

Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, defeated J. N. Kidder, Winchester, 4 and 2.

Carl Nettelbladt, Green Hill, defeated Earl E. Conkling, Furnace Brook, 5 and 4.

W. L. Hunt, Cohasset, defeated Ed Gascoigne, Bear Hill, 5 and 3.

E. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., The Country Club, defeated Joe Fay, Woodland, 4 and 3.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 7—Fame was short lived for Dave Whiteside, the New Bedford night watchman. He won the Massachusetts amateur title last year and vaulted from golf obscurity to vaunted prominence. The veteran admitted he was fortunate to have won last year and did not expect to repeat. He found the Essex course much too narrow and his game was not equal to the requirements of the rough. Even when on the greens in regulation figures his putting failed.

Fred Wright of Trapelo qualified and established some sort of record by making it the 17th time in 17 tries that he has entered match play. Out of the 17 tries he has won six times and is one of the two former champions to survive the qualifying. Joe Lynch, 1933 champion, also qualified.

The Windeler Shield was captured by Sandy Burr again. Last year the club won the trophy, and with Leo Martin out front as medalist with 147, the team got away to a good start for a total of 787, Leo Brown had 155, Joe Monahan, Sr., 161; Eddie Martin, 162, and Leonard Curran, 162. Woodland was second with 798, and would have won had Joe Lynch played from Woodland instead of Blue Hill. He is a member of both clubs. United Shoe, the club with the most entries in the tournament, finished third with 804.

Along with the former champions who qualified were Leo Martin, medalist; Johnny Nies of United Shoe, and Emery Stratton of Woodland, all former runnersup. Judge Monahan might have qualified had he awaited the final returns, since he finished in a tie at 161, but had left the grounds before a play-off had been arranged.

Of the 32 who started match play this morning, 22 have qualified before and 10 were experiencing their first thrill of match play for the state title. The home club distribution is pretty wide with 24 clubs being represented by the 32 qualifiers.

The narrow fairways and abundance of rough took a heavy toll during the qualifying and it was predicted that the same conditions would provide more than one surprise in the hole-by-hole struggles now under way.

The draw has divided up the opposition pretty evenly and none of the qualifiers is complaining. This first day allows little time for explaining what happens, the field must be reduced from the 32 to eight for tomorrow's play and 16 tumbled by the wayside in the first round and eight more before nightfall.

Bruin Star in Golf

LONDON, Ontario, July 7 (AP)—Ray Getliffe, star forward for the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, finished two strokes off the pace yesterday in the Western Ontario Public Links Golf Association tournament. Getcliffe, six over par with 146 for 36 holes, was runnerup to Lawrence B. Bissell of London.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	25	.643
Pittsburgh	38	28	.603
Chicago	38	30	.559
Cincinnati	35	31	.530
Boston	31	32	.492
St. Louis	29	33	.468
Brooklyn	28	40	.412
Philadelphia	19	45	.297

Results July 6
No games scheduled.

International League

Results July 6
Buffalo 6, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 0.
Rochester 4, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 8, Newark 5.
Syracuse 5, Baltimore 4.

BASEBALL TOMORROW
3 P. M.
LADIES FREE
Red Sox vs. Yankees
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Another Veteran Leaves Harvard Coaching Post

By a Staff Photographer
Fred Mitchell

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The old guard of coaches at Harvard is slipping out of harness rapidly. Today the Harvard Athletic Association announced the resignation of Fred Mitchell, baseball coach. Mitch has been coach of Harvard baseball since 1926 and services rendered have been an asset to Crimson athletics.

His departure from Harvard has been expected for sometime. The former major-league ball player and manager, has been among the high salaried coaches at Harvard and with the athletic budget at a bursting point most of the time, his exit has been forecast on numerous occasions.

Previous to 1926 Mitchell had a part in making Crimson baseball teams, having been coach in 1916 and battery coach in 1924-25. Two notable Harvard ball players to try major league baseball in the past were Joko Conlon who played with the Braves for a time and Charley Devins who made the grade with the Yankees as a pitcher and retired at the height of his career for business. Ed Ingalls, star pitcher this year, has been taken on for farming purposes by the Giants.

With Mitchell out there are two varsity coaching assignments open, baseball and hockey. No appointment for either post has been intimated as yet by William J. Bingham, athletic director, and the big question is whether to employ professional athletes or graduates. If the latter is decided upon the front-running candidates at present are Clark Hodder for the hockey post and Dolph Samborski for the baseball job.

Mitchell had a lengthy professional baseball career, having started as a pitcher for the Boston Red Sox in 1901, the Philadelphia Athletics in 1902, the Philadelphia Nationals in 1903-04, Brooklyn in 1905 and Toronto from 1906 through 1909. He caught for the New York Yankees in 1910, for Rochester in 1911, and for Buffalo in 1912.

He was coach for the Boston Braves from 1913 through 1915. He managed the Chicago Cubs from 1917 through 1920, and was president of the club in 1919. He came back to Boston as manager of the Braves from 1921 through 1923, and was business manager from 1924 through 1935.

Longwood Swimming Pool May Be Ready by Aug. 6

One of the finest swimming pools in the East is now under construction on the Longwood Cricket Club grounds. While the exact date has not been set for its opening, officials expect it will be ready by Aug. 6.

Being built at the cost of $16,000, the pool will be known as the Palmer Presbrey Memorial Pool, named in honor of the man who donated the funds for its construction.

Mr. Presbrey, who passed on some time ago, was for many years an enthusiastic member of Longwood. It was his wish that a pool be built for members of the club.

The plans for the pool were made by William Graves Perry, well-known Boston architect. It will be regulation intercollegiate size, 75 ft. by 30ft. 1 in., with a depth running from 4 ft. to 9½ ft., and will be available for any swimming meet which Longwood chooses to stage.

Pro Football To Open Season September 4th

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The National Professional Football League will open its 1938 season on Sept. 4 and close on Dec. 4. The playoff between the eastern and western division leaders for the league-championship and the Ed Thorp Memorial Trophy will be held Dec. 11 on the home grounds of the eastern winner.

Three regularly scheduled games will be played in "outside" territory. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will meet in Buffalo's new Municipal Stadium Wednesday night, Sept. 14; the Chicago Cardinals and Philadelphia will battle at Erie, Pa., on Oct. 30; Green Bay and the Cardinals will play at Milwaukee, Sept. 25. Several other Green Bay home games may be played there. The 1938 schedule:

Sept. 4, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia; 11, Detroit at Pittsburgh, Washington at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Green Bay, Chicago Cardinals at Chicago Bears; 14, Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh at Buffalo; 17, Cardinals at Cleveland; 18, Brooklyn at Washington, New York at Pittsburgh, Bears at Green Bay; 25, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Washington, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, Cardinals vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.

Oct. 2, Washington at Pittsburgh, Bears at Philadelphia, Detroit at Cleveland, Cardinals at Brooklyn; 9, New York at Washington, Detroit at Green Bay, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Bears at Cleveland; 16, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at New York, Cleveland at Pittsburgh, Bears at Cardinals, Brooklyn at Green Bay; 23, Cardinals at Detroit, Philadelphia at Washington, Pittsburgh at Green Bay, Brooklyn at New York, Cleveland at Bears; 30, Green Bay at Cleveland, Detroit at Bears, Pittsburgh at New York, Washington at Brooklyn, Philadelphia vs. Cardinals at Erie, Pa.

Nov. 2, Cleveland at Detroit, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Green Bay at Bears, Cardinals at New York; 13, Green Bay at Detroit, Washington at Bears, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cleveland at New York; 20, Bears at Brooklyn, Green Bay at New York, Detroit at Cardinals; 24, (Thanksgiving Day), New York at Brooklyn, Bears at Detroit; 27, Cleveland at Cardinals, Pittsburgh at Washington.

Dec. 4, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at New York, Green Bay at Cardinals; 11, playoff game.

Sauer to Help Coach

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—George Sauer, head football coach at the University of New Hampshire and all-America player at Nebraska in 1933, will aid Pat Hanley of Boston University in coaching the all-stars in their game with the Chicago Bears here on Sept. 1, it was announced yesterday by Earl C. Whelden, past potentate of the Shrine.

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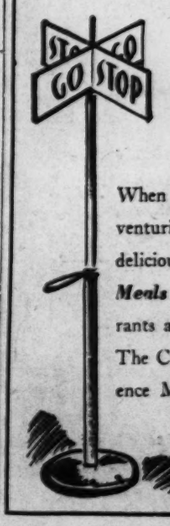

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The Home Forum

The Way to Lewes Castle

ONE of the things wrong with writing is that it never looks like hard work. To the uninitiated, all that seems to happen is that the writer goes off to his room, hits a typewriter a few hundred times—and there's the price of your new hat.

* * *

FOR INSTANCE, WE went away for a short holiday not long since. But twenty-four hours had not passed before Elisabeth said to her sister, nodding in my direction: "I rather think he's going to have one of his articles; in fact, I believe he can feel one coming on now. Let's drive over to Lewes and leave him there. Then we can go off together and come back for him after lunch."

So, by half-past eleven, there I was in the historic Sussex town of Lewes, turned out like any cat to follow its own unkenned devices till further notice. My one advantage, in this comparison, was that a cat has no pockets. I have, and they were full of sandwiches.

* * *

NOW LEWES IS, of course, what an Austrian friend of mine calls a "known" place. It has a castle and a steep High Street, with a coaching inn at the top and yards and yards of antiquity, including a real battlefield which it has turned into a race course. The steep turf slopes of the South Downs rise above it on two sides and it stands upon a modest river, not far from the sea.

The car had emptied me out beside a lane which obviously led to, or at least, toward, the river; and, since lanes leading to rivers are things I have liked from small boyhood up, I set off down this one immediately. I was still only in that suburb or small outgrowth of Lewes, beyond the water, called Cliffe. And so the lane soon took me into a field from which I could view the busy, important, river-side part of the town which tourists never see.

There were wharves and timber yards, piled up with great stacks of fresh-smelling planks. There were houses of that special sort whose back walls go straight down into water, so that you can fish for eels out of the back-parlor window. Eels in the back-parlor always cause an immense sensation.

Next, in order, I came upon a game of football, a steel bridge which carries several trains a day on their way for a ramble through Sussex to a place called Horstead Keynes; and a swan's nest.

At the best of times, a swan's nest is not interesting in itself—just a mound of whatever happens to be handy, such as rushes or reeds. The swan sits on the top, and there you are. The whole thing may be four feet across. But here, beside the Ouse at Lewes, almost underneath the bridge to Horstead Keynes where tourists never go, I saw the nest being made.

The birds between them had already produced a mound about two feet high and three feet wide; but, as compared with, say, the active sparrow, the method was rather different. They just sat heavily, one on each side, picked blades of grass, *apparently one at a time*, then swung their necks round like cranes unloading cargo and dropped the new nibbleful onto the heap.

But, of course, I hadn't come all this way to Lewes to spy upon the indolence of swans. There was the castle to see, and the coaching inn and yards of antiquity. So I hurried on toward where I hoped a bridge would take me across into the town.

* * *

PRESENTLY I CAME upon a Thames sailing barge, with *James Piper, London* carved and gilded on her stern. From the idle rigging hung a child's swing where, I suppose, all the little Pipers dangled in turn till it was time to go ashore and do the shopping. But about this article I was supposed to be writing on Lewes—there was material to be gathered. I must be getting on to the castle.

The bridge I had such hopes of turned out to be private and inaccessible to the public, even those who wished to write something in praise of the town. So I had to return to my starting point and cross the river by the town bridge. But the history of the place didn't seem to be so much in the famous High Street, as in the courtyards and alleys which lay off it.

There were English's Passage and North Court, for example, their entrances still supported on oak beams which might be almost any age you cared or dared to guess; and, at the top of the hill, St. Martin's Lane, Watergate Lane and St. Andrew's Lane. From these last you could see hints of huge spaces of marsh between shoulders of Downs and the bends of the Ouse on its way to Newhaven.

* * *

I THINK IT was in the lane dedicated to St. Martin—on my way to the castle, naturally—that I found some parti-colored posters announcing Plumpton Races (black horse jumping green hedge) and a Sale, at a place with the finely flavored name of Chiddingly (the last syllable pronounced "lie"), of sixteen Head of Dairy Cows and Rearages (printed in red) 76 bundles best wheat straw, (black) young Bay Mare and a Flower Show complete with the string band of the Royal Artillery (red, white and blue).

I supposed that "Rearage" was farmer's highbrow for calves. And then, with my back to a house marked with the date 1330, in this lane which had been arranged on the hillside where Lewes stands more for the convenience of toboggans than of carts, I fell into a reverie upon the possible sale price of the String Band of the Royal Artillery—

* * *

AND THEN, OF course, there were the sandwiches. So, what with one thing and another, it was time for the rendezvous with the car; and here was I without so much as a glimpse of the things I had come all this way to see.

Somewhere or other, I seem to have read something about Lewes castle and its "frowning battlements." I'm afraid I didn't dare even to notice their expression as I hurried past to meet Elisabeth and Sister again.

ALAN IVIMEY

Farmer Afield

ONE side the pasture fence: old, worn, and brown:
red barn and windmill turning down
the slope where rain pools hold all sky's
fleece and blue: and on the last two sides
the thickening wood, where sunlight lies
all afternoon in May—within, plowed field,
up which and down he goes, totting up his yield
with hope of sun and rain, and not too much of either.

Here on this hill
I know what never touches on his thought as he goes
up and down there in the still
and sunbright field, upturning furrow for the lingering
hawk to see the heart in mouse and not in stone:
neither for distance nor for height, but for kinship
know how small he is, and how alone.

—AUGUST DERIETH, in *Trails*

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Owning a Shakespeare First Folio

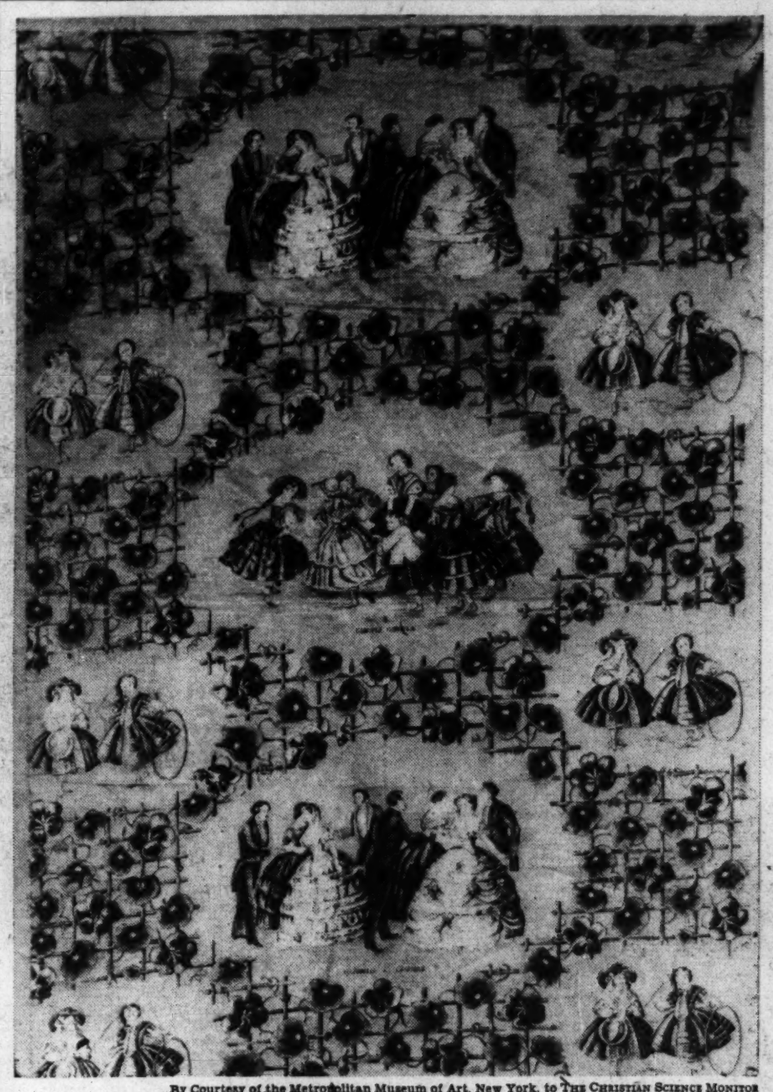
CARE had always been taken of the library, and although the books had been read they had never been ill-used. Hardly a volume in the splendid array was perceptibly the worse for wear. It was only a few years ago, Lord Vacey told them, that he had taken the precaution of having the shelves protected by glass fronts, one of which he unlocked on being asked by Robinson if the children might see the Dunwold Folio.

Placing it on a table, Robinson explained that it was the first complete edition of Shakespeare's plays, and had been published by the poet's friends and fellow-actors, John Heming and Henry Condell, in 1623, seven years after Shakespeare's death. It was, he said, so important a book that a census had been made of all known copies. Lord Vacey had not known at the time that it was being prepared, and the Dunwold copy had escaped the knowledge of the compiler. But there it was, and probably, said Robinson, the finest in existence. It was bound in light brown sheepskin that had deepened a little in tone, but was as fresh as on the day when it had been left at the house of Roger I in London.

Robinson opened the noble book, and there before them was *Twelfth Night*, or *What You Will*, here printed for the first time, he told them, with many others no less famous. Jane asked if she might turn the pages, and under her fingers the paper was crisp with a life that three centuries had not impoverished. Adam's excitement was no less than Jane's. He read two or three lines from *The Tragedie of Macbeth*, though he found the old-fashioned letters difficult, and exclaimed several times that it was a jolly fine book. Hazel leant with her elbows on the table, saying nothing, but sharing her brother's opinion. Robinson showed them the engraved portrait frontispiece which, he said, had caused as much quarreling among the scholars as the plays themselves, and then he added, with what seemed to be an air of personal triumph, "Now I'll show you." At this moment Jane happened to look at Lord Vacey, and was astonished to see that very distinguished nobleman wink at her. Then she saw the point. The Dunwold Folio, after all, was Lord Vacey's and not Uncle Robinson's. It made her think that Lord Vacey was very nice, and Uncle Robinson nicer than ever. It was funny that a wink could put things so happily in their place as that. Robinson saw nothing of this interlude as he turned back to the page before the portrait, and said, "There!" They all read, even Lord Vacey himself, though for the hundredth time:

For
Sir Roger Vacey
Who was our Shakespeare's Friend,
From His WellWishers and Most Bounden
John Heminge
Henry Condell
On Christmas Even, 1623.

—From "Robinson of England," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (New York: Macmillan.)



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GIROFLÉ GIROFLA": *An English Textile*

AMONG the many motives which have been used to decorate fabrics are actual pictures. Both in the Occident and the Orient, textiles have been made depicting some social activity or everyday scene.

This pictorial textile, *"Girofle Girofla,"* made about 1850 in England, is a two-tone print from an engraved roller. Such roller or cylinder printing was invented by a Scotchman, Thomas Bell, about 1770.

СОСТРАДАНЬЕ, ПОДОБНОЕ СОСТРАДАНЬЮ ХРИСТА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МИР не ведал никого, кто-бы проповедывал Истину людям с таким глубоким чувством сострадания, как это делал Христос Иисус. Он несомненно давал самый возвышенный пример, когда либо виданный человечеством, духовной мощи, терпимости и прощенья.

Несмотря на преобладающее влияние доводов материалистической мысли, пытающихся нас уверить, что методы Путеводца не могут иметь практического применения в наших условьях жизни, многие мужчины и женщины по собственному опыту убедились в практических свойствах ученья Иисуса. Только непросветленный разум человеческий не способен увидеть тех удивительных доказательств существованья вечной Жизни, которые нам дал кроткий Назорей.

Люди, в известной степени достигшие духовного понимания, которое дается Христианской Наукой, ежедневно радуются практическим результатам применения в жизни таких свойств, как терпимость и прощенье. Своим открытьем Христианской Науки, или Науки Христа, в 1866 году, Мэри Бэкер Эдди возвестила миру тот факт, что ученье Христа Иисуса и его наглядные примеры даны навсегда; в одном из своих посланий к Матери Церкви она пишет (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, стр. 19): "Братия, прощайте, как прощал Иисус. С радостью говорю я вам,—никто не может мне нанести такую обиду, которую я бы не могла простить." Если-бы только мы могли достигнуть такого душевного мира, такого сознательного отсвечиванья Души, при котором становится возможным прощать какую бы то ни было нанесенную нам обиду! Не достиг-ли этого Иисус, когда с удивительной нежностью молился он за своих преследователей (Лука 23:34): "Отче! прости им, ибо не знают, что делают"?

Не надо опасаться, что человек падет жертвой зла, если станет проявлять благородство и терпимость. Когда такие качества, как благородство и сострадание исходят из духовного пониманья истинной природы человека, то проявляются они не с целью прощать заблужденье, а скорее как доказатель того духовного спокойствия, смутить которое не может ничто недостойное. Настоящее чувство терпимости появляется тогда, когда мы начинаем признавать совершенство человека, созданного по образу и подобию Бога. Чувство терпимости утверждает, что всякого вида зло исходит из ложного верованья в нечто существующее отдельно от Бога, и что всякое свидетельство ложного смертного мышленья нереально.

Терпенье и благородство приходят к нам вместе с приобретеньем пониманья о вечном присутствии Бога, блага, и о несуществовании зла, как логического вывода из первой предпосылки. Это пониманье срывает личину, при помощи которой так-называемый смертный разум пытается перерядить человека, и уничтожает заблужденья, присущие подельному Божьему творенью. Культивированье подлинных качеств терпенья и благородства находится в согласии с наставленьями Павла Ефесянам. Тот самый Павел, который одобрительно присутствовал при побиеньи кроткого Стефана, позже говорил Ефесянам (4:32) ". . . будьте друг к другу добры, сострадательны, прощайте друг друга, как и Бог во Христе простил вас." Как глубоко должно было проникнуть откровенье о безграничной любви Бога к человеку в сознанье Павла, для того, чтобы произвести такую перемену в его образе мыслей и в его поведении.

В своей книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 249) Mrs. Эдди говорит и определенных выраженьях о губительных результатах ненависти: "Моральное допущенье ненависти даже по отношенью к нашим врагам выключает доброту." И далее: "Ненависть есть нравственный идиотизм, выпущенный на свободу на нашу собственную погибель." Позволять себе чувство мести, или заниматься злостными сплетнями, значит прибегать к силе, несущей в себе элемент самоистребленья. Ложные качества не имеют божественного происхожденья, ибо Бог никогда не создавал заблужденья. Они обладают только той кажущейся силой, которую им приписывает человеческое верованье. Они недействительны и бессильны по отношенью к человеку, который знает, как себя защитить научно. Христианский Ученый, который всегда на стороже, не проявляет свойств смертного разума, и не боится их. Мудрый совет Mrs. Эдди заключается в данном ею "Правиле для побуждений и поступков" (A Rule for Motives and Acts, Manual, Art. VIII. Sect. 1). Он указывает, каким образом Христианский Ученый может оградить себя от опасности, дабы не бояться ничего дурного и самому его не делать. Правило это гласит, между прочим, так: "Члены этой Церкви должны ежедневно неустанно бдить и молиться, дабы избавиться от всякого зла и дабы перестать пророчествовать, судить, осуждать, советовать, влиять, или уступать ложному влиянью."

Когда нам хочется критиковать кого нибудь, или осуждать брата-человека, то нам следует приостановиться и призадуматься, и затем начать смотреть не на то, что нам показывают наши телесные чувства, а на то, что является правдой о подлинном человеке, созданном по образу и подобию Отца. Уменье быстро расшифровать заблужденье и уничтожить его, никогда не должно повлечь за собой осужденья личностей, тогда как терпеливое культивированье великодушных чувств в мыслях и поступках не только благословляет человека старающегося иметь христеподобные черты характера, но и обогащает жизнь тех, с кем он приходит в соприкосновенье. Хорошо бывает припомнить слова Проповедника (Книга Екклесиаста 12:13) "Бойся Бога и заповеди соблюдай, потомучто в этом все для человека." В толковании Mrs. Эдди (Science and Health стр. 340) смысл этих слов таков: "Любя Бога и соблюдая Его заповеди, ибо в этом и заключается весь человек, созданный по образу и подобию Божьему."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

A Hundred Houses in Maine

MY OWN sensations, on first seeing the Georges River, were so similar to Rosier's that I couldn't rest until I had acquired the largest obtainable piece of river frontage in order to have a home upon it—a piece of land that the Indians liked just as well as Rosier and I did, to judge from the mounds of oyster shells which red men had heaped there by the millions in centuries long past. I haven't yet built the house, because when I do, I shall be obliged to leave the one I already have in southern Maine; and I shall no longer be able to toy with the thought of having houses in the hundred other locations where I'd like to live.

I'd like, for example, to have one on the shore of Casco Bay, facing the islands that float on that beautiful sheet of water. I'd like one on the northern slope of the hills near Augusta, from which I could see the far blue mountains into which Arnold and his army vanished with their clumsy bateaux when they marched to Quebec. I'd like one on the point of Swan Island, where the Abenakis lived above the wedge-shaped marsh that thrusts itself into Merrymeeting Bay, meeting place of the Androscoggin and the Kennebec. . . .

Before acquiring my site on the Georges River, I negotiated for properties near Boothbay, on the eastern shore of Penobscot Bay, and on both sides of Frenchman's Bay; but the men who owned the tracts liked them as well as I did.

I have looked with longing at the broad and restful valley of the St. John River, which forms the state's northernmost boundary; at the green valley of the St. Croix which, with Passamaquoddy Bay bounds the state on the extreme east; and I could spend the rest of my life happily on any one of innumerable ridges, lakes, ponds and streams that are dominated by the lone peak of Mt. Katahdin as Japan is dominated by Fujiyama.

There is a mountain valley a few miles north of Bethel—a cup-shaped valley containing a single farmhouse to which I retreated for privacy during two of the summers when I was writing "Northwest Passage." The road ends at the valley's entrance, and the only sounds to be heard within it are the occasional cawing of crows and squalling of jays by day, the far-off hooting of owls by night. In the autumn the surrounding hill slopes are like a circle of flame. That's another place in which I'd like to live—but unfortunately somebody else got there first.

That mountain valley, no doubt, is only one of countless similar valleys in the State of Maine, just as the bays and points and coves I've mentioned are only a fraction of the whole. As I said before, Maine is large, and no man can have more than the vaguest knowledge of its thirty-three thousand square miles, of its sixteen hundred lakes, of its twenty-five hundred miles of coast line.

I suspect that of those who visit Maine, few are familiar with even twenty-five miles of its coast line, with even sixteen of its lakes, with even thirty-three of its square miles.

If I knew the state better, there's no question that I'd be able to put my finger on ten thousand spots where I'd like to build a home, rather than a meager hundred.—KENNETH ROBERTS, in "Trending Into Maine." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

View From Glion

THERE are hills and vales,
And great mountains,
And a white town,
And a road that runs
Up and down
Past brown Swiss châlets,
And into flower valleys,
Fragrant, green, and glad
With white narcissus,
And there goes a little lad.
Driving a group of cattle
(The cow-bells tinkling)
Into their meadows;
Down where the water
Falling over steep places,
Prattles and races,
Into Lac Léman.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

Christlike Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS was the most compassionate exponent of Truth the world has ever known. His was undoubtedly the highest example of spiritual power, tolerance, and forgiveness the world has ever witnessed.

Despite the prevalent arguments of materialistic thought which would declare that the Way-shower's methods are not practical under present conditions, many men and women are today proving the practical nature of Jesus' teaching in their own experience. It is only the unenlightened, human mind that fails to see the gentle Nazarene's glorious demonstration of eternal Life.

Those who have gained, in some degree, the spiritual enlightenment afforded by Christian Science, are daily rejoicing in the practicality of exercising the qualities of toleration and forgiveness. Mary Baker Eddy, whose discovery in 1866 of Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, made known the fact that Christ Jesus' teachings and example are for all time, says in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19): "Brethren, even as Jesus forgave, forgive thou. I say it with joy,—no person can commit an offense against me that I cannot forgive." Oh, to achieve that tranquillity of thought, that conscious reflection of Soul, which can forgive all manner of offense against oneself! Had not Jesus achieved this when, with marvelous tenderness, he prayed for his persecutors (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do"?

One need not fear lest the manifestation of gentleness and tolerance shall make him the victim of evil. Gentleness and compassion, based on spiritual understanding of the true nature of man, are exercised not in condonation of error, but rather as indicative of the spiritual serenity which cannot be disturbed by aught that is unworthy. True tolerance arises from the recognition of man's perfection as God's image and likeness. It acknowledges that evil in any guise is based on a belief in something apart from God, and that any evidence of erroneous mortal thinking is therefore unreal.

Patience and gentleness come from the understanding of the ever-presence of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil. This understanding removes the mask with which so-called mortal mind has tried to disguise man, and destroys the errors attendant upon this counterfeit of God's creation. Cultivation of these true qualities is in accord with Paul's instruction to the Ephesians. He who stood by consenting to the slaying of the gentle Stephen, later bade the Ephesians (4:32) to be "kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." How deeply the revelation of God's infinite love for man must have penetrated Paul's consciousness, to bring about this change in his mental attitude and conduct!

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 249), Mrs. Eddy speaks in no uncertain terms of the disastrous results of indulging in hatred. "The moral abandon of hating even one's enemies excludes goodness," she writes. "Hate is a moral idiocy let loose for one's own destruction." Thus, to indulge in resentment or malicious gossip is to employ an agent which includes the element of self-destruction. Erroneous qualities lack divine origin, for God never created error. They possess only the seeming power bestowed upon them by human belief. They are ineffectual and powerless against the individual who knows how scientifically to protect himself. The alert Christian Scientist neither expresses nor fears these qualities of mortal thinking. Mrs. Eddy's wise admonition in "A Rule for Motives and Acts" (Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 1), designates the manner in which the Christian Scientist may be assured immunity from dreading or manifesting evil traits. This Rule reads, in part, "The members of this Church should daily watch and pray to be delivered from all evil, from prophesying, judging, condemning, counseling, influencing or being influenced erroneously."

May we, when tempted to criticize or condemn our fellow men, pause and consider, not the evidence of the material senses, but the truth about the real man, created in the image and likeness of the Father. The alert detection and destruction of error need never involve censure of persons, whereas patient cultivation of magnanimity in thought and deed not only blesses the individual endeavoring to express this Christlike characteristic, but enriches the lives of those with whom one comes in contact. It is well to recall that, in the words of the Preacher (Ecclesiastes 12:13), we need but to "fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man," which Mrs. Eddy interprets on page 340 of Science and Health as "love God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Beach at Morning

THE beach lies silent and the sandals of
The tides have wandered outward to the blue
Marge of a deeper water and above
The clouds are damask and day breaking through
Is rimmed with light. A sea gull preens and lifts,
The reefs are purple and the sands I roam
Are weed and silver. High above, the cliffs
Dream in the sun, dome after ivory dome.

Only the shell that I lift from the sand
Remains a memory of any sea;
The ocean in the hollow of my hand
Sings back a broken music unto me,
An echo of the tides that soon once more
Will sweep their silver sandals up the shore.

HAROLD VINAL

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

U. S. Is Urged To Tighten Tie With Neighbors

Safeguarding of New World for Democracy and Peace Advocated

Challenge Cited

Dr. Sharp Says Ideological Conflicts Are Invading Americas

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—One of the most practical and immediate opportunities for American statesmanship lies within the Americas, the New England Institute of International Relations was told by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp in a lecture last night on the subject: "Will Latin America Be a Good Neighbor?" which was illustrated by colored motion pictures taken by him.

The Institute, which in its two weeks' session on the Wellesley College campus, has regarded the Western hemisphere as comparatively peaceful, while devoting its attention at first to the Orient and then to Europe and the League of Nations, were informed by Dr. Sharp that the ideological conflicts so evident in Europe are now invading Latin America.

"But," said the lecturer, a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff who recently returned from a flight to all South American and Central American countries, "in a world already ranged into armed camps, an entire hemisphere can be kept intact as a refuge for individual liberties, for organized peace, and for progressive application of democracy.

American System

"If once the Americas—in any part—break fully away from the American system," he continued, "the position of the United States would be radically altered. When you see Fascist military officers teaching Latin Americans to fly bombers, as I did in Ecuador, you realize the necessity for keeping Latin America lined up with the United States.

"At this moment the door is wide open. There have been Fascist inroads, but on my tour I found Latin Americans eager for the United States to implement its Good Neighbor policy. If both the United States and its southern neighbors recognize their mutual interests in time, there is no need for aggressive world alignments to break in on this hemisphere."

A suggestion, at an earlier meeting, that concerted action in individual hemispheres could perhaps be led by England in one and the United States in the other, had been met by the argument that such leadership is being attempted in the Far Eastern zone now by Japan—and is not warmly approved by the world in general. It was also pointed out that the disinterested influence of a great power such as the United States, is even more needed in the other hemisphere than in its own.

U. S. Held Disinterested

"As a matter of fact," said Dr. Arnold Forster, member of the Executive Board of the British League of Nations Union, "partly from virtue and partly from the facts of geography, the United States is the most disinterested country in the world, and is therefore in the best position to take the lead in any move toward relieving international tensions.

"A little more collaboration between her, France and England in the matter of sanctions during the Ethiopian crisis," he said at this earlier session, "could have stopped the Italian operations in that country. England cut her exports to Italy from $10,000,000 to $1,000,000—but this action was ineffective because not paralleled by the other powers.

"The United States and Great Britain could take the initiative in calling an international convention guaranteeing free access to raw materials for all—except in the case of sanctions. This would relieve many dangerous tensions, would benefit countries such as the United States, Canada and South American republics from which the bulk of raw materials would be purchased, and would give the force of possible sanctions to their efforts to preserve world peace.

"This kind of action would disarm incipient conflicts."

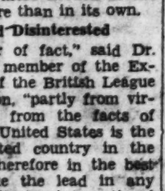
The Institute will close tonight with a public lecture by the Rev. A. J. Muste, minister at the Labor Temple, New York City, on "Pacifism: a Realistic Policy."

In the course of debate at the In-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle variable winds, shifting to southerly during Friday.

Maine: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday, little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday except possibly local thunder showers Friday afternoon in north portion, warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southerly Friday and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	78	Minneapolis	68	90
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	72	88	New York	74	84
Denver	56	78	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	54	70	Philadelphia	74	88
Kansas City	74	96	St. Louis	72	94
Los Angeles	58	74	S. Francisco	55	60
Miami	80	84	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 7.
B—Maximum, July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:35 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 7:09 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:32 p. m.

Commuters Unaffected By Rise in Mileage Rate

In Boston Today

Increase Affects Interstate Travel

Boston commuters need not be alarmed at the Interstate Commerce Commission's action authorizing Eastern railroads to increase passenger coach rates from two cents to two and one half cents a mile, according to reports from the roads and the State Public Utilities Commission today.

The Federal Commission's action in no way affects suburban or commutation traffic when confined to one state, it was pointed out.

The State Commission has before it the petition of the Boston & Albany asking for 20 per cent increase in commutation tickets, but they made it plain this is entirely separate from the I. C. C. action. The B. & A. is asking for an increase equal to those granted the New Haven and the Boston & Maine in the '20s. Although the I. C. C. authorization does not cover intrastate traffic, the Federal Commission is reported desirous of having State Commissions grant the same increase for one-way intrastate rides, but no increase petitions have been filed in Massachusetts up to this afternoon.

The I. C. C.'s action is expected to add some $3,000,000 to the combined revenues of the roads serving Boston and New England. The New Haven figures it should bring it about $2,000,000 in added revenue; the B. & M. some $500,000; the Maine Central, about $100,000; and the B. & A., $250,000 to $500,000. Passenger traffic is important to the New Haven, accounting for 37 per cent of the road's income in the first four months of this year.

With the Boston and Maine, passenger traffic accounts for about 17 per cent of its total revenue. The Maine Central's figure is even lower, about 9 per cent. The Boston and Albany is in the New Haven class, with this type of business accounting for about 34 per cent of its income. Where passenger traffic constitutes a large part of the business, the increase in passenger coach rates is declared to be of utmost importance.

The I. C. C. action has raised the question: What will the busses do? Competition prevents the fares of either from getting much out of line. Bus fares tend to follow passenger fares. As yet the bus companies have made no move to match the rails' increase.

Ronan Takes Oath of Office

James J. Ronan, for the past four years First Assistant Attorney General, today was sworn in as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court following unanimous confirmation of his nomination by the Governor's Council. The position pays $14,000 a year.

Justice Ronan succeeds Justice Fred T. Field, who was recently promoted to be Chief Justice in the place of the late Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg.

The new Justice is regarded as one of the foremost attorneys in the Commonwealth. During the administrations of Gov. James M. Curley and Gov. Charles F. Hurley he had opportunity to carry to a successful conclusion his presentation of a number of important cases for the State.

Governor Hurley's office was filled to overflowing by friends who wanted to witness the administering of the oath.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever silenced reports that Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, National Commander of the American Legion, would be named to take Justice Ronan's place at the conclusion of Mr. Doherty's term of office in the Legion. Mr. Dever said the post had not been offered to anyone.

The Council also confirmed the nomination of Representative Joseph Theberge (D) of Fall River, to be a member of the Board of Police of Fall River.

At the same meeting the Governor submitted the nominations for reappointment of the five men now holding positions as members of the Board of Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated. The positions pay $5,000 a year for a 10-year term. The names submitted were: Edward E. Whiting of Newton, Henry J. Smith of Boston and Ernest A. Johnson of Boston.

The Governor also renominated Judge James O'Brien of Lee, John M. Whouley of Cambridge and Joseph C. Cort of Reading to serve as the State Milk Control Board. Judge O'Brien and Mr. Whouley receive $10 a day and expenses when the board meets and Mr. Cort receives $5,000 a year as secretary and administrator of the board. The term is for two years.

The following were nominated to serve (unpaid) on the Advisory Council of the Unemployment Compensation Commission: Philip J. Philbin of Harvard and Edward P. Shaw III of Quincy, representing the public; Francis P. Fenton of Stoughton, representing employees; Richard G. Graham of Newton and Louis I. Rosenfield of Newton, representing employers.

Quincy Oil Plant Protested by Navy

A formal protest was sent to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today from Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard against the granting of a license for storage of nearly 1,000,000 barrels of petroleum products in aboveground tanks a short distance from the Fore River plant at the Bethlehem Shipping Corporation at Quincy.

The protest was sent upon the request of Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of Navy at Washington, who acted after receiving a report from Quincy and Boston officials.

Admiral Gherardi stated there was a huge airplane carrier, called the Wasp, under construction at the Fore River yards, and that the operation of an oil refinery and storage plant might endanger ships under construction at the plant.

Brookline Plans Two-Hour Parking

A general two-hour parking regulation in Brookline was adpoted by the Board of Selectmen today, and upon the approval of the State Department of Public Works will go into effect immediately.

All streets in the city will be affected except those now under specific restrictions. The regulation was adopted on the recommendation of Chief of Police James W. Tonra, and Daniel G. Lacy, Superintendent of Streets. Numerous complaints have been received by them that Brookline streets have been used for the storage of cars.

The time for the new regulation, if approved, is from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Connecticut Business Finds Economic Sentiment Better

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7—Connecticut businessmen, checking mid-year economic conditions, found some evidence this week that the downward course of employment and general business activity, in this State, may be reaching a turning point.

Sentiment at this time is found to be definitely better. Although scarcely optimistic, observers note:

That Hartford County manufacturers, who keep comprehensive statistical records, had 20 per cent less employment than in August, 1937, but layoffs are slowing up and some factories have begun to increase pay rolls again.

Successful completition of the first six months of unemployment compensation payments by the State, with reserves large enough, Miss Helen Wood, Director, said, to avoid any possibility of exhaustion. The State paid $6,263,000 to beneficiaries up to May 30. The reserves on that date were $14,558,000.

Savings deposits and number of accounts in Connecticut banks at an all-time high.

A negligible gain in telephone installations but total telephones in use at a new peak.

Increased State revenues from three taxes which should reflect the condition of business, namely, the taxes on sales of cigarettes and liquor and the tax on incorporated business.

Assurance that the State budget for the fiscal year 1937-38 was "close" to balance, and probably actually balanced. The final figures are not yet available.

Start of a $25,000,000 State institutional building program with PWA assistance, and numerous smaller projects sponsored by municipalities.

Negative Factors

Against these favorable factors, Connecticut could weigh:

A relief roll, both State and local still far in excess of "normal" for this season of the year, with the State Welfare Department expending $1,000,000 more than its appropriation for the past fiscal year.

Omission of mid-year dividends by numerous Connecticut companies and reduction of dividend rates by others.

Value of local stocks on the Hartford market hitting a new low for three years as of June 1. (Listed securities as a rule, however, have

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Aiken Submits Plan to Solve Milk Situation

Producers Urged to Petition Court to Release Equalization Funds

Hood Makes Reply

Governor Asked to Make Protest Against Price to Be Paid Farmers

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Harvey P. Hood, 2d, President of H. P. Hood and Sons, Boston milk distributors, have made a fresh start on possible solution of the involved New England milk situation.

Governor Aiken telegraphed the Boston executive suggesting that Mr. Hood and six other New England distributors petition the Federal Court for release of approximately $1,500,000 in equalization payments now held in escrow pending a court decision on the constitutionality of the Federal marketing order. Of the "frozen" funds due farmers, the Vermont Governor estimated that about $600,000 would go to the Green Mountain dairymen.

Samuel W. Taton, Federal Milk Market Administrator for New England, today gave support to the suggestion of Governor Aiken. He said he had been advised by competent legal authority that the dealers could take such action without giving up their legal rights. He said the Government has made every effort to have the money in escrow distributed to farmers, but that "it has been balked thus far by the action taken by the attorneys for the milk dealers."

Mr. Hood invited the Governor to join him in "saving New England producers from Federal domination." He suggested the Governor protest to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace against the low price to be paid to farmers for milk under a scale set by the Federal Administrator of the Boston milk market.

Declared Inadequate

This price, Mr. Hood wired, "is grossly inadequate and has been arrived at by specious reasoning, with the farmers as victims."

Stating that the "freezing of this huge sum" had intensified the "distressed condition of farmers and businessmen," the Governor offered this solution:

"You can relieve this situation by taking immediate steps by petition to Circuit Court for release and distribution of these funds as provided in Boston milk order. Such action in my opinion may be safely taken without jeopardizing status or relinquishing your legal rights provided you are willing to account for your class 1 milk at prices established in order."

Hood Replies

Mr. Hood replied: "It is the Government and not the distributors that is withholding his money. . . . You have been misinformed concerning what action we could take in court to relieve the situation without sacrificing the money due Hood producers. The action which you suggest is only possible by admitting the right of the Government to take away from one farmer to give to another."

He added that about half of the money held in escrow eventually would be distributed "to the same farmers regardless of the outcome of the suit." "His money," he said, "should not be held in court and in January we requested its distribution but the Government opposed."

"The real question," Mr. Hood declared, "is whether those who sold to Hood will get all the money owing to them or be forced to share under equalization or socialization schemes with those who did not sell to Hood."

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Courtesy Drive Approved

The action of The Christian Science Monitor, in conjunction with the State and Orpheum Theaters, in rewarding acts of courtesy on the road is a commendable enterprise and one which deserves the full support of all right-thinking citizens. The State penalizes the driver for wrongdoing. Your plan rewards him for doing what is right. It encourages drivers not only to obey the law, but also to go out of their way to bring about a better sense of highway etiquette.

FRANK A. GOODWIN
Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Carrying Message of Friendship Abroad

By a Staff Photographer

Exchange Students Sail for Europe on the California

Boston Prepares Big Welcome For Swedish Royalty

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, according to plans announced today, will reach Boston Sunday noon to take part in an elaborate program arranged for that afternoon in Boston Garden as local observance of the 300th anniversary of the landing of Swedish colonists at Wilmington, Del. On Monday the royal visitor will receive an honorary degree from Harvard University.

Crown Prince Gustaf, Crown Princess Louise and their son, Prince Bertil, will reach Newport Sunday morning on the Hi-Esmaro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edward Manville's private yacht. At 9 a. m. they will leave by automobile for Boston.

The route of the royal visitors is through Fall River, Taunton, Easton, West Bridgewater, Brockton, and Avon where the party is scheduled to arrive at 11 a. m. There will be a 45-minute stop at the Children's Home in Avon, where the Crown Prince will make a short address.

Private Luncheon

From Avon the party will motor to the Country Club in Brookline where an informal private luncheon will be given by the Swedish Consul in Boston, Emil O. J. Danielson. A few personal friends of the Swedish royal family have been invited to this luncheon. Leaving the Country Club at 1 o'clock the party will be escorted to the Ritz Carlton Hotel for a brief rest and at 2:15 will appear at the Boston Garden where the tercentenary festivities will begin with trumpet calls at 2:30.

Because of the demand for tickets to this celebration, the doors to the Garden will be opened shortly after 1 o'clock. Delegations are expected from all over the State and from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The royal suite, which accompanies the heir to the Swedish throne, on this Boston visit consists of Nils Rudebeck, Master of the Household of the Crown Prince; Miss Brita Steuch, Lady in Waiting to the Crown Princess; Lieut. Col. Gunnar Ekeroth, aide-de-camp; Count Nils Fersen Gyldenstople, chamberlain; Gunnar Hagglof, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and private secretary to the Crown Prince; Dr. Harold

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Eighty-Five Youthful Envoys Of Good Will Sail From Boston

Eighty-five youthful ambassadors of good will gave Boston a noisy forewell when the Anchor Liner California hauled in the gangplank at East Boston today and set sail for Glasgow.

The youthful 85—in the sailing list of 322 on the outbound passage—were American boys and girls selected by the International Friendship League of Boston, who are to live as adopted sons and daughters in the homes of well-known citizens, while making a leisurely tour through Great Britain and the Continent. Of the total, about 50 came from outside of the New England States as far west as Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Edna MacDonough, executive secretary of the League, will have charge of the group during the trip. When they return, arriving in Boston Aug. 29, they will be accompanied by a group of 50 sons and 50 daughters of families in Scotland and England, who will likewise live in homes here, while making a similar tour of this country.

Failure of the chaplain of the steamer to reach the pier at sailing time caused the boat to be held 15 minutes. This extended the departure into the lunch hour of the longshoremen, and resulted in double time being paid to all men working after 12 noon, and for one hour.

Six longshoremen worked in removing the gangplank and performing other duties, each receiving $2.10 for his lunch hour, even though each man worked only 15 minutes.

The chaplain of the ship, making the round-trip voyage, is the Rev. Mr. Senan of Dubrin.

Representative of the student group sailing today were: Miss Virginia Whitelaw of the Erskine School, Boston; Miss Katherine Gibson of Swathmore College in Philadelphia and niece of John D. Rockefeller, and Walter E. Meyer, head of the Civic Education Service and Director of National Education in the United States; Miss Priscilla Litchfield of Lexington, a student at Bradford Junior College; Nathaniel J. Young, Jr., of West Roxbury, son of the director of gymnasium work of the Boston Public Schools, and William Potter of Lexington, son of the past president of the Lexington Rotary Club, and Mrs. Potter, Vice-President of the Parent-Teachers Association of the State of Massachusetts.

Aboard the California were 322 passengers embarking at East Boston, for Cobh, Dublin and Glasgow. On the passenger list were Alexander L. Henderson of Arlington, making his first visit to his ancestral home in Stirling, Scotland, in 68 years; Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton C. Macdougall of Wellesley, where Dr. Macdougall was Professor of Music for Wellesley College for many years; Miss Lydia W. Masters, librarian of the Watertown Public Library, with her sister, Miss Mabel C. Masters; George A. Burridge of Longmeadow, Mass., principal of the Springfield High School, accompanied by Mrs. Burridge, and Prof. Alfred G. Emslie of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Campaign for Road Safety; Considerate Drivers Cited

Observers of traffic in Greater Boston, assigned by The Christian Science Monitor to report acts of courtesy on the road, today recommended for awards the drivers of the cars bearing the following registration numbers:

642,179
and
10,236

These drivers will each receive two tickets for Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, through the kindness of the theater management. The awards are part of a campaign which the Monitor is conducting with a view to encouraging automobile drivers to show consideration for pedestrians and fellow-drivers on the highway.

In the case of the driver of the car carrying the number 642,179, the Monitor's observer says:

"A woman was midway across Beacon Street at Charles when the traffic light turned from yellow and red to green. If the car had moved at once on green, the woman would have been caught between the lines of fast-moving traffic. But the car waited and let the woman cross beyond its path before starting up."

With regard to the driver of the car whose number is 10,236, the observer's report says:

"At the corner of Water and Devonshire Streets this car was out in the intersection when the light changed. Rather than hold up traffic from the other direction the driver backed up, thus enabling the traffic to function smoothly."

Warrant Issued In Rescue Case

Controversy continued today over charges made against Capt. Burton A. Murray of the Metropolitan District Speedway Police Station, Brighton, who last night was accused by Henry Cooper, Everett, of interfering with efforts made at Huck's Beach, Brighton, to rescue Donald Newton, drowned. Police today obtained a warrant for Mr. Cooper, a former coast guardsman, charging assault and battery.

The warrant was issued by Clerk Daniel F. Cunningham in Brighton District Court this morning on complaint of Police Officer W. J. Tevlin. Captain Murray appeared in court with Officer Tevlin. On July 14 the warrant is returnable.

Captain Murray denied accusations against him, stating he acted entirely with the idea of hurrying the youth to the hospital. He claimed everything possible was done to revive the youth. Mr. Cooper charged that Captain Murray interfered before resuscitation efforts were completed.

No Tuna Sighted By Tacoma Fishers

The Tacoma-built tuna-fishing boat Western Explorer, sent round from the State of Washington with a crew of expert fishermen to show New England fisherfolk how to catch tuna, said to abound in these waters, put in to Boston today. After cruising for two weeks not a tuna had been sighted, according to Capt. Bernard Nelson.

Modern in every detail, the vessel's direction finder had broken down and Captain Nelson put in for repairs to it. As soon as these are completed the Western Explorer will continue on its quest.

Power Utility Helps March To Recovery

Boston Edison Company Reports Rapid Progress on Larger Station

Huge Generator

New Boilers for Use of Pulverized Coal to Raise Capacity 50 P. C.

Announcement that substantial progress has been made in a large plant expansion program by the Boston Edison Company featured additional reports of improved business conditions in New England today.

As the cotton, shoe, and woolen industries reported greater activity for the second successive day, the Boston Edison Company said that steel work had been practically completed on its new 25,000-kilowatt turbo-generator in South Boston— its first major increase in generating capacity since 1929.

The great generator, being installed at the L Street Station, will make possible new operating economies at the plant and provide additional capacity for future load requirements, according to officials of the utility. It will be put in service before the end of the year, under present plans.

Machinery Improvements

Along with this significant item of plant enlargement, the Boston Edison Company has three other items of machinery improvement under way—all to be completed within the year. Planned since early 1937, the projects were continued despite the onslaught of the recession last fall and winter.

Their construction has been regarded in business circles as evidence of the utility's faith in the sure return of better business conditions. The recent upturn in manufacturing industries appears in some measure, at least, to justify this faith.

The other items in the electric company's improvement program are: Installation of four high-pressure boilers at the Edgar Station in Weymouth; installation of an electro-static precipitator for removing dust from flue gases also at Weymouth; and installation of a similar device at South Boston.

The new boilers, on which work was started last December, will permit a change to pulverize fuel firing, increasing steaming capacity 50 per cent, and add 40,000 kilowatts additional station capacity available from the more effective generating units.

Help Toward Cleaner City

The dust precipitators are designed to prevent the discharge of soot from soft coal fires into the city air. They have been purchased in an effort to co-operate with the movement for a cleaner city.

While Boston Edison officials have not announced the amount of their investment in these improvements, it is understood that no public financing for this purpose is anticipated.

Meanwhile, market prices were strengthening and machinery humming more steadily in the shoe and textile industries, according to the weekly report of Dun and Bradstreet, which added also that retail trade is picking up slightly in New England, and wholesalers are increasing their volume.

Wool Prices Increased

"A good volume of business has been transacted this week on the Boston wool market, nearly all grades sharing in the increases," said the report. "Prices are on a firmer basis than has been the case at any time during the past six months, although the market as a rule has been quite well supported.

"Larger sales of men's wear at retail have much encouraged the trade. The women's wear division is also more active and the mills are slowly expanding their operations.

General Electric Workers Will Build $500,000 of Homes

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 7 (AP)—In the largest building development of its kind ever planned here, 60 employees of the General Electric Company have purchased 200 acres of land upon which they said each would build a home, the work to be completed in the autumn.

The employees, who have banded together as the Alamo Club, named after the famed defense of Fort Alamo in the war for Texas independence from Mexico in 1836, said the land and buildings would be valued at about $500,000.

The club member said all cellars would be excavated at once, the floor plans would be the same, but the exteriors would be of three distinct types.

Concerts Open On Esplanade

Tonight Boston's outdoor musical institution, the Esplanade Concerts, begins its tenth season of concerts from the acoustic shell on the Charles River bank along the Embankment Road opposite Chestnut Street. A program principally of Wagner, the first movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony and Handel's "Largo" has been programmed by Arthur Fiedler, regular conductor of this series.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30 p. m.

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," First movement, Allegro con brio ..... Beethoven
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Overture to Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Dreams, A Study for "Tristan and Isolde"—Violin solo: Gaston Elcus ..... Wagner
Prize Song From "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (arranged by Wilhelmj) ..... Wagner
The Ride of the Valkyries From "Die Walküre" ..... Wagner
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Sirand—

"Bad Man of Brimstone, starring Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce. Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

Tremont—
Fredric March in "Dark Angel." Also "City Girl," with Ricardo Cortez and Phyllis Brooks. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor in "A Star Is Born."

Radio Programs—Page 10

Coolidge Corner
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:36, 6:42, 9:52. Also "A Trip to Paris," featuring the Jones Family. 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Tomorrow: "There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Hurricane," with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." Also "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo."

Boston—
William Powell in "Baroness and the Butler." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Missing Witnesses." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:05, 8:40.

Uptown
"Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "There's Always a Woman," with Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix.

Hub—
Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:08, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Canada," Robert Benchley, Floyd Gibbons. Other short subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "This Marriage Business," with Victor Moore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me."

Brookline Village Theater—
Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "State Police," with John King. 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sarward will present a gu'dance lecture on Christian Symbolism. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hasell conducting. 12 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

New Englanders Welcome Resumed Intercoast Service

Log of the Port of Boston

News of resumption next month of intercoastal passenger service through the Panama Canal by the Panama Pacific Line brings cheer to New England's traveling public because the service, suspended last April, was especially popular.

The renewed service is to be different from the former, in that calls will be made at Baltimore. All five ships have been renamed and are being equipped with air conditioning apparatus in the passenger quarters and additional refrigerator cargo space in the holds. The City of Los Angeles, formerly the City of Havre, will inaugurate the new service, sailing from New York Aug. 6. The arrangement was possible, following the suspension of transatlantic service by the Baltimore Mail Line, when the Panama Pacific acquired an interest in the Baltimore company.

Weekly service is planned, the vessels being capable of a speed of 16 knots, and the schedule calls for the run to San Francisco in 17 days. Rates for the intercoastal voyage begin at $160 in the off season and $185 in the busy periods of the year.

Steamship men and travel agents comprising membership of the Bon Vivants, plan a land cruise July 12 to Seiler's Ten Acres, Wayland, for their annual outing. Golf starts at 1:30 p. m. followed by other outdoor sports during the afternoon. Gibbs Sherrill, Boston agent for the American Export Lines, and President of the organization, is skipper and the Bon Vivants' special passenger traffic manager in the person of Joe Desmond is booking accommodations.

Fifty years ago, when tall ships and China clippers were not entirely strange sights in Boston harbor, J. Edgar Crowell started in the ship chandler business at Boston. This was on July 2, 1888. Today he is still active in his chosen profession where he is widely known as "Captain" Crowell, a familiar figure along State Street and the Boston waterfront.

Brocklebank's Cunard Line is sending one of their new steamers to Boston—the Macharda—in the triangle service linking Calcutta, Boston, and London. The craft is due to reach Boston tomorrow from India with another heavy cargo of jute, burlaps, shellac, mica splittings, pig iron, and cotton.

Leon Stone

Two Sites Claimed In N. H. for House 'By Side of Road'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILTON, N. H., July 7—There are now two houses in New Hampshire designated as the inspiration for Sam Walter Foss' "The House by the Side of the Road." For many years a sign on the Manchester-Candia Road has pointed the way to a farmhouse that was held to be the inspiration for the poem.

Now Tilton has placed a marker on a cottage on School Street in that town setting it forth as "The House by the Side of the Road." It was in this house that Mr. Foss roomed while a student at Tilton School and Fred A. Smart, an instructor in English at the school, reports a letter written to Mr. Foss by a daughter of Charles Forrest—who owned the house when Mr. Foss lived there—expressing the general thoughts of the poem, even though the poem was not written until later. In other words, Tilton's claim to "The House by the Side of the Road" is based on the assumption that this letter and the house where Mr. Foss lived served as the inspiration for the poem.

But a close friend of Mr. Foss revealed a short time ago that he remembered Mr. Foss saying he had no particular house in mind when he wrote the poem.

Harvard to Present Town Meeting Of The Air Program

A nationwide radiocast of the "Town Hall of the Air," is included in the program of the Harvard Summer School tomorrow without charge.

Speakers at the Town Meeting of the air, to be radiocast from Sanders Theater tomorrow evening, will be Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director of the summer session; Prof. William Y. Elliott and Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard; and Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, of Williams College.

The subject will be "Do Trade Agreements Promote Peace Among Nations?" George V. Denny Jr., Director of the League for Political Education, New York, will be moderator. The meeting will be open at 7:30 p. m. with an informal discussion of the topic by the audience, led by Professor Mather. At 8 p. m. Mr. Denny will take the chair and the program will be broadcast. After the various speakers have expressed their views, the microphone will be turned over to the audience for comment.

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Furnishings for MEN
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English Foulard Ties — Were $2.50 — At $1.65
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Other Ties Reduced to 75c, $1.15 and $1.35
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English Lisle Hose — Were $3.50 — At $2.25
English Wool Hose — Were $1.25 to $3.00— At 95c to $1.65
Pajamas — Were $2.25 to $5.00— At $1.65 to $3.15
Shirts, White and Fancy — Were $3.00 — At $2.15
Beach Robes and Dressing Gowns — Were $8.00 to $37.50— Now $4.75 to $19.75

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC
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New Hampshire Acts to Improve Beach Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 7—That an extensive development program along the New Hampshire seacoast is contemplated is indicated in the action of Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council in authorizing State Comptroller Charles T. Patten to petition for PWA grants for seven proposed projects at Hampton Beach and Rye Beach.

The program includes the following projects: construction of two jetties at Rye Harbor, dredging and development of Rye Harbor airport and seaplane base, construction of toll bridge at Hampton Beach, repair of the existing sea wall and construction of a new sea wall there as well as construction of a boulevard, parking and recreational areas.

The move for extensive seacoast developments has been underway for sometime. Last year, the State opened a bath house and recreational area at Hampton in keeping with its policy to extend recreational facilities on a self-supporting basis. Though the State has the shortest coast line of any ocean-fronting State, New Hampshire considers its coast an important part of its recreational developments. Summer property pays a large portion of taxes in seacoast towns and many of them are dependent upon the summer business for support of all-year residents.

As yet no progress has been made in the move to build the proposed New Hampshire inland waterway which would ultimately be an inland waterway connecting Portsmouth and Boston Harbors. Backers of this move take the stand it would be a boon to water transportation and pleasure boating.

A survey has been made of the potential business Portsmouth Harbor could expect with modern docking facilities. It is contended there are extensive importations into and exports from New Hampshire that would go through Portsmouth Harbor if proper facilities were available.

Barrows' Official Lead Over Fernald Is Declared 48,413

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 7 (AP)—An official tabulation of Maine primary election results yesterday set at 48,413 votes Republican Governor Lewis O. Barrows' margin over State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport.

As reported to the Governor and Council by the latter group's Standing Committee on Election Returns yesterday, the totals were: Barrows, 72,927; Fernald, 24,514.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, who will oppose Barrows in the Sept. 12 state election, received 27,374 votes as the unopposed candidate for the Democratic nomination.

French Art at Museum

The Arts in Boston

While summer finds activities in art at an ebb, the Boston Museum as a rule has special features of interest. The modern French gallery has been greatly enriched for the forthcoming weeks by several loans, and those who are devoted to recent French painting will be delighted to see the additions.

Most important are canvases of Paul Cézanne, a self-portrait and a portrait of his sister. We lack in Boston sufficient original material of Cézanne, who is the great modern French master. The two loans reveal his absorption in the problem of painting planes, of giving full play to the relations of surfaces as they are manifest in terms of color and reflections. To our eyes today, grown accustomed to the awkwardness and clumsiness for which Cézanne was criticized, these portraits seem rather "normal" and unoffending.

What is most remarkable is the color, which is clear and gem-like and so efficacious. Cézanne put color to work. He was virtually a sculptor with color, and few have been able to evince such substantial and vigorous results.

As one looks about at neighboring pictures, it is possible to see his influence upon Vincent Van Gogh and Paul Gauguin, both of whom are well represented. A small Gauguin canvas may appeal to some, more than the vast one owned by the museum, for the fact that it is sharper in design, more decisive in its color scheme, more sparkling in effect. It is a subdued Gauguin who followed a philosophical theme in the Boston Museum canvas.

From Van Gogh's brush we see once again the solemn "Nurse," wife of the "Postman." More and more does Van Gogh seem the decorator in this picture, while the swirling, overactive lines of "Ravine" give play to his tragic, restless temperament. Here is expressionism at its height.

To counteract it one may look with more relaxation at a marketplace view by the great impressionist, Pissarro. How deftly he could handle a crowd, with an objective eye, with an analytical brush which sought to readjust surfaces in accordance with the effect of the light which fell upon them. Artistically a great wall divides Pissarro from Van Gogh, and yet Pissarro was a great inspiration to Cézanne, and Cézanne unsuspectingly taught much to Van Gogh.

There are two beautiful portraits by Manet, one the full-length "Street Singer." Manet was devoted to the Spanish and he drew from them ideas which are supplemented by his own genius.

It is a rare opportunity indeed for a Bostonian to see so many choice works of modern masters in one gallery.

D. A.

Von Heine-Geldern Giving Art Lecture At Salem Museum

Comparison of the early art of China and Indo-China with the art of various Pacific islands will be made in an illustrated lecture by Robert Baron von Heine-Geldern, Professor of Ethnology and Archaeology at the University of Vienna, at the Peabody Museum in Salem tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock.

Baron von Heine-Geldern studied at the Universities of Vienna and Munich. He has published a number of studies on Eastern art and ethnology, chiefly in German, but contributed the article on Indonesian archaeology to the fourteenth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britanica."

Among his recent work has been the tracing by archaeological method of the Aryan migration from the region between the Caucasus, the River Tigris, and the Caspian Sea into India about 1200 to 1000 B. C.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

States Declared Lagging in Race For New Taxes

DURHAM, N. H., July 7 (AP)—Dudley W. Orr, member of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, told the University of New Hampshire's first Institute of Public Affairs today the States "are fast losing to the National Government in the scramble for new revenue."

His talk was prepared for the opening session of the Institute, concerned with "the tax problem."

"To raise taxes and thrust government into business in a vain attempt to reproduce our economic yesterdays is as harmful as it is futile," he asserted. "The present problem is not to reduce the total tax bill. The difficulty is rather one of getting fair value for the tax dollar and a fair distribution of taxation among its various objects."

Harold C. Grinnell, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University, condemned irregularities in tax collection and declared it was "unfair to those taxpayers who pay promptly . . . and to a distressed taxpayer to permit his taxes to accumulate."

Joseph B. Perley, Chairman of Lebanon Selectmen, counseled moderation in assessment of taxes on manufacturing firms, asserting "it is far better to have a weekly pay roll than a few dollars once a year in taxes."

He said thrift and a return to "the sound way of conducting our local and State Government" were the only certain ways to reduce taxes.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

greatly appreciated in value since then.)

Sales of electric power for the first five months of the year off 14.1 per cent in the State, although gas sales were up slightly.

Construction Program

Chief new element in the entire picture was perhaps the Federal-financed works program, with the State of Connecticut leading the way in a $25,000,000 construction program. Robert A. Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner, ripped out partitions on one floor of the State Office Building to house draftsmen and architects, and planned to expand his staff from approximately 100 to 400 men to put the new program into effect.

Mr. Hurley has funds to build new structures at 12 State institutions, more than double the amount of work visualized a year ago when the State Legislature authorized the building program.

Awaiting word from the PW& was William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, with a $6,000,000 highway building program outlined for Federal assistance; the City of Hartford with a $5,000,000 slum-clearance project, and a special Connecticut River Bridge Commission which is asking Federal aid for a $5,000,000 Connecticut River bridge at Hartford.

Labor Hiring Change

Highway Commissioner Cox changed a long-time method by which his department has annually hired hundreds of laborers for the State highways, and took a fat patronage plum away from the politicians. Custom has been, when laborers were needed on the roads, to call on the leading selectmen of the towns, who chose the laborers. The selectmen have considered the highway jobs as part of their legitimate patronage. Mr. Cox announced that in future all day laborers would be obtained by the Highway Department from the State Employment Service.

Cummings Returns

United States Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings came back home to Stamford for a rest and started some political excitement. Was Mr. Cummings sounding out opposition to the re-election of Senator Augustine Lonergan because of his votes against the New Deal? Was he backing Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport, who is openly gunning for Senator Lonergan's job? Was Mr. Cummings perhaps a candidate himself?

The Attorney-General answered only one of these questions specifically. To speak of him as a candidate for the Senate, he said, was "utter nonsense."

Will He Ride?

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross said he wanted a horse to ride at the head of the American Legion State convention parade in New London in August, and the Legion at first took him seriously. That he was having some quiet fun appeared when the Governor, still declaring that he preferred a horse, added:

"If they find one that I can ride bareback, I'll ride it. I'm a bareback rider. I don't like saddles."

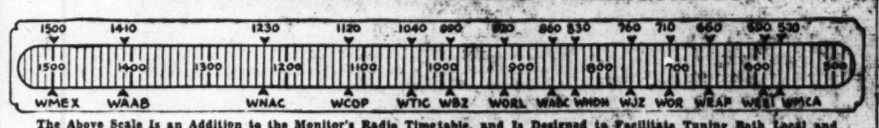
Bridges Would Free Business of Ties To Assure Prosperity

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 7 (AP)—Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) N. H., attempting an "answer to the problem of the 1938 Roosevelt depression," would have Congress refuse to pass any more laws "designed to restrict, hamper or embarrass, or set up competition to legitimate private enterprise."

"If the Federal Government would once more assume all business men were honest, rather than dishonest; . . . would reward initiative instead of penalizing it through taxes and petty regulations," Senator Bridges told a convention of New England insurance agents last night, "the resulting change in the morale of the people would be astounding."

A "complete" tax revision, an "honest attempt" at budget balancing, and return of relief to state and local governments were other phases of the Senator's "answer."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network program	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Vocalist	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Quaky Slider"
7:00 Network vocalist	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Sport comment	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Vocalist	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Rhythm School"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With America"	Vallee Hour: Vera Zorina; Dennis King; Lou Holtz; Judy Canova; Slim and Slam	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Worldcaster"
8:15 Dramatization	"Port of Missing Hits"		"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	Vivian Chiesa, soprano		"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 Concert				Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Toronto Promenade	Political talk	Comment
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	"Both Your Houses"	Symphony Orchestra	Political talk	Comment
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	"Both Your Houses"	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Essays in Music"	"People I Have Known": interviews; music	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; Mary Carlisle; Dalies Frantz	"Press Time": newspaper game; music	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 "Essays in Music"			Concert; Revue; chorus; Henry Fonda;	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at Work": interviews	"People I Have Known": interviews; music			Buff Smith's Orchestra
10:45				The Monitor News
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Paul Pendarvis' Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Musical Roundup	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Food talk	Gospel songs
9:15 "Parade": music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular variety; orchestra	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife": sk	Organ recital	Dance Music
10:30 Pres. Roosevelt at Marietta, Ohio	President F. D. Roosevelt at Marietta, Ohio	Just Plain Bill: sketch	President Roosevelt	"Shopping With You"
10:45		Dramatic sketch	President Roosevelt	"Shopping With You"
11:00 R. Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Songs They Write"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Golf championship	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	National Farm and Home Hour	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	"Italian Radio Review"
12:30 "Helen Trent"		"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"		"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Vocalist
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	"Musicalogues"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song Duo
2:15 Captivators: orch.	"Orinan's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30 Harrisburg Revue	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	"Music That Soothes"
2:45 Harrisburg Revue	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Theater	Network program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox vs. Yankees baseball game	"Chorus on Parade"
3:15 Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Pres. Roosevelt	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt,	"The Guiding Light"		Organ recital
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	from Keniuckv	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox vs. Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30 Interview	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 Golf championship	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Contralto: quartet	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 CBS dance music	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 CBS dance music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Network vocalist	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	"Concert Hall"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	University Town Meeting Debate: "Do Trade Agreements Promote Peace Among Nations?"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:15			"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 Whiteman Orch.; comedy; soloist			Piano recital	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45			Frank Perneau's Orch.	Shirley Winters, songs
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	International Radio Club: Radio Queen	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15				Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	Gypsy Orchestra
9:45	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch		Gypsy Orchestra
10:00 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orch.; Alexander Hilsberg, cond.	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:15 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch		Dance Music
10:30 Network talk	Women's Symphony Or.;	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Grant Park Concert	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Curtain Time"	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 A. Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Joe Frassetto's Orch.
11:45 A. Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Herb Wood's Orchestra

N. E. Social Activity Centers Largely in Summer Theaters

With the busy Fourth of July week end out of the way, the summer season at New England resorts settles down to its usual merry round of sports and social events. Within recent seasons, the summer theaters have introduced into resort activities an interest that is apparently reaching a new high in popularity this year.

Out at Westboro, on the Worcester Turnpike, Louise Galloway and her company dedicated the newest of these playhouses, the Red Barn Theater, Saturday night with a bright performance of Rachel Crother's sophisticated comedy, "Let Us Be Gay," before a packed house, with welcoming speeches by town officials and fluttering debutantes acting as ushers.

"People must like these summer performance," said Miss Galloway Saturday afternoon as she was directing final preparations for opening the barn, all cows and farm machinery having been removed, a stage built and some 300 seats put in place. "We know that by our royalties, which increase each summer. A few years ago we thought we were doing something original. But now look at it—a theater almost every mile on every main highway.

"But we have the only 'red barn' theater in this vicinity," she added, with that quaint humor that has made her such a success as a character actress on Broadway.

"This summer I vowed I'd keep out of it. But somebody told me about this big barn and I came and looked at it and went home and told my husband I was afraid it looked good.

"No, I don't love the theater so much that I can't keep away from it. It simply happens to be the thing I know best and, since I have a son to educate and four dogs and six cats, I thought I might as well be earning a little money.

"You know, after my car ran into a steam roller parked on the road without lights one night two years ago, I was told I never would be able to walk again. But I said to myself, 'I'll show them.' And here I am, good as ever."

Mountain Theaters

In the White Mountains the summer theaters are centers of social entertainment. The Barnstormers opened their Tamworth theater on July 4 for an eight-week season of comedies, with performances in Tamworth Monday and Saturday nights; at Conway (in their Old Mill Playhouse) on Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at Poland Spring, Maine, on Thursdays, and at Wolfeboro, N. H., on Fridays.

Mrs. Florence Morey has assembled a group of young players from Cornell University, Tufts College, and N. H. State University, for production of one-act plays at her Little Theater at Notchland, Crawford Notch. On July 12 the Forty-Niners will open an eight-weeks season at Chase Barn Theater, Whitefield, producing "Yes, My Darling Daughter." A series of concerts by orchestras and talent from various resorts and by stars of the Metropolitan Opera whose summer homes are in New England, also will be given at Chase Barn Theater through the courtesy of Mr. Chase, and arrangement with Frank Wenker, publicity director of the Metropolitan, who summers at Chase Colony, Whitefield.

Flower Shows

The White Mountain Garden Club, of which Mrs. Lawrence Gilman is president, will hold the first of its July meetings next week. Several garden clubs in the mountains will hold flower shows, among them those at Colebrook, Gorham, Lancaster, Whitefield, Littleton, and Lisbon. The White Mountain Garden Club, sponsored by summer colonists, will soon announce plans for its activities.

Hotel Entertains

Holiday guests at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, were given plenty of entertainment on the "Fourth." First, there was a street parade in which all the children of the town took part; then the finish of the first regatta of the Yankee Dory Club, and in the evening the showing of a patriotic motion picture and a special concert in the lounge.

Yacht Club Party

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will benefit by a party to be given at the Cohasset Yacht Club Friday night. A number of dinners are being arranged to precede the affair and the committee is hard at work on ideas for entertainment. In the sponsoring group are Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Clifton L. Bremer, Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Mrs. Richard Bowles, Mrs. George B. Dewson, Mrs. Richard P. Waters, Mrs. James Dean, Mrs. Alfred G. Matless, Mrs. William B. Long, Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Loring Q. White and Mrs. Alfred Colby.

1-50,000-Second Cosmic Rays Counted by New Instrument

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Harvard physicists have perfected equipment to keep accurate numerical tabs on "fast stepping" cosmic rays, whizzing along at about 1-50,000th of a second apart.

A new electrical instrument, a scaling unit, which allows them to distinguish and count electrical impulses of the rays and other particle radiations with a speed and accuracy unattained by existing scaling units, brought them a little closer, they said today, to getting the jump on the cosmics, long shrouded in mystery.

Designed by Dr. Ivan A. Getting, Junior Fellow, and Dr. E. C. Stevenson, instructor in physics, it has enabled scientists to make long-term counts of millions of the rays daily, thus providing a check on possible variations in the properties of the powerful radiations.

The counting, checked with other available astronomical data, conceivably may lead to something more definite on the origin of the rays, whose force is known to be terrific.

In the past, said the physicists, equipment "too slow and unstable" has impeded them in making these counts, but they added the new equipments meets the need by using vacuum tubes, rather than gas-filled tubes universally employed in this work. Impulses, fed into one end of the circuit tube, became scaled down, and are recorded, on emerging, on a plain mechanical recorder attached to the circuit outlet. Units within the circuit, containing vacuum tubes, effect "division" of the impulses, allowing an easy count.

Primarily useful in harnessing the cosmics long enough to "get their number," the circuit also is used to count rays from artificially radioactive substances after atom "smashers" get in their work. Many of these substances shoot off tremendous numbers of particles, or rays, during the first few minutes after their formation, and then subside.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 197 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC 1330kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week, July 18 to 23 inclusive, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., beginning July 15, WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, July 9, 1:15 p. m., Friday, July 29, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Short Wave

Canada

Ontario

*Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, July 8

Guatemala—8 p. m., Concert to the United States. TGWA, 19.7m., 15.17 meg.

Berlin—6:30 p. m., "Centenary of the Birth of the Graf Zeppelin." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

Prague—8 p. m., Sokol Congress; first act, "Bartered Bride"; chorus; orchestra. OLR5A, 25.3m., 11.84 meg., OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23 meg.

Boston—8 p. m., From Harvard University: "Reviewing the Book Reviewers," Prof. John Bakeless. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79 meg.

London—8 p. m., "When You and I Were Dancing," Dave Frost and his Band; golf; news; madrigals. GSG, 16.8m., 17.79 meg., GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg., GSO, 19.7m., 15.18 meg., GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg., 9.51 meg.

Tokyo—8:15 p. m., Dance Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m., News; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight voice." 2R04, 25.4m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83 meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m., Popular Cuban Comedies. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8 meg.

Schenectady—9:30 p. m., Spanish Literary Program. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53 meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m., Recordings. TPB, 7.25m., 11.87 meg.

Berlin—9:45 p. m., "Education in Germany." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

London—10:30 p. m., "Brighton Nights," first of series from seaside resorts. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.

Caracas—11:15 p. m., "Maristany," singer. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8 meg.

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Democracy Is World's Hope, Says Finnish Parliament Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAYNARD, Mass., July 7—A thorough dislike for National Socialism, Fascism, Communism, or any other "ism" was expressed last night by Vaino Hakkila, President of the Finnish Parliament, who addressed some 400 American Finns in Vose Park just outside the center of this little Bay State town.

In an interview before he took the platform, Mr. Hakkila declared that democracy was the answer to the world's present problems, and that in democracy Finland was setting an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Through an interpreter, Mr. Hakkila declared that England, the United States, and the rest of Europe would well afford to work out their difficulties in the manner now used by Finland and other Scandinavian countries. Soft-spoken, Mr. Hakkila pointed out that his "land of a thousand lakes" is today prosperous, contented, and confident of continued peace.

Besides being Speaker of Parliament for the past 20 years he has been Mayor of Finland's largest industrial city, Tampere. He expressed surprise when a compliment was given his country for its payment of war debts.

Finland, he said, is grateful for the American shipments of relief grain and foodstuffs in 1919, just after it became a new Baltic state, and that anyone should think Finland would back down on a debt honestly negotiated and acquired was beyond reason.

The President, who is in the United States as a member of the delegation representing Finland at the Delaware tercentenary celebration last week in honor of the arrival of the first Finnish and Swedish settlers in America, spoke briefly in his native language to the 400-odd assembled Finns who have made this country their home.

He dwelt chiefly on consumer co-operation, which has played such a large part in the maintenance of economic balance in Finland and which for the past 31 years has been put into practice in Maynard.

Consumer co-operation, as founded by 28 Rochdale, England, weavers nearly 100 years ago, follows four definite principles. These principles include voluntary open membership, a fixed percentage of not more than the minimum prevalent rate of interest to be paid on capital invested in the society, democratic control with each member having one vote, and a price for goods regulated by current market prices with all profit being returned to members in proportion to their patronage.

In Finland, co-operation has aided in giving the country prosperity. In Maynard it has helped the citizenry weather the depression.

Mr. Hakkila, although he pointed out he had not much time to study the United Co-operative Society of Maynard, declared that the co-operative movement here is growing. It is absolutely essential to the person of small means, he said.

In spite of the fact that co-operatives are operated in a country-wide fashion in Finland, they are not for Finns alone, he continued. He was borne out in this contention by Charles W. Manty, President of the Maynard Society, who declared that in the last five depression years Americans in such numbers have joined the movement that Finns are now in the minority in Maynard. Up to that time, he said, the organization was nearly 100 per cent Finnish.

Singing Way to World Peace Is Objective in New Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 7—The world can sing its way to peace, said Miss Anita G. Little of Concord, who has initiated an International Singing for Peace Campaign, which, with its slogan of "One song to peace on every program" is meeting with warm approval from musicians and peace workers.

"There are plenty of martial songs," said Miss Little, "which have kept up the spirits of soldiers marching to war, so why not have peace songs to turn popular attention away from military exploits and toward the glories of peace?

"From all over the world lately," she continued in describing the origin of the movement, "have come accounts of the use of singing in inspiring peoples to new efforts and ideals. It has been said that the writer of songs moulds the thinking of nations. If so, how important it is to have peace songs widely sung!"

Although most hymnals contain hymns dealing with peace, Miss Little continued, there are comparatively few songs devoted to it. She herself last year added one to the list, and has already distributed 4,000 copies to peace societies and other interested groups all over the world. In addition to these copies, sent out free, about 1,300 more have been sold. Just recently an order for 25 more came from a group in Brussels, Belgium, for instance.

This "Song for Peace" with "Words and Music by a World Citizen" and with its appropriate line, "Come, brothers, now your voices blend in endless songs for peace!" is being used as the theme song of the Singing for Peace campaign.

Institute

(Continued from Page 9)

stitute, the Rev. Mr. Muste has expressed doubts as to the possibility of selecting any group of nations as leaders in a movement to restrain international law breakers. He implied that there are skeletons in the closets of all nations.

"There can be no efficient and responsible international policemen to put down gangster nations," he asserted. "If one group of nations can compel acceptance of its concept of justice, so can another. Who is right?"

He went on to urge "abandonment of the idea of righteous and gangster nations," but admitted that the United Kingdom and the United States are "a little bit more responsible perhaps" and might be expected to take the initiative in an "International New Deal."

Five Luminaries, From Three of the New Motion Pictures of the Week

Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart
(Left and Top Center) In "Shopworn Angel," at the State and Orpheum

Martha Raye
In "Tropic Holiday," at the Metropolitan

John Miehle
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
In "Having Wonderful Time," at Keith Memorial

Romance, Melodrama, Farce In New Films of the Week

Movies of Moment

Whether you have a wonderful time at the new films of the week depends upon whether you like the sort of thing. There is variety enough—romance, melodrama, farce.

They all open today. The Keith Memorial, the State and Orpheum and the Metropolitan offer each a double bill.

RKO has done its best to give you a pleasant holiday in "Having Wonderful Time." This is an adaptation of Arthur Kober's play, which dealt with romance in a summer camp. The racial element has been carefully deleted.

Ginger Rogers is the stenographer with the fortnight of rest. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is the law student who falls in love with her. Advance reports indicate that the handling of the love affair is a little more sophisticated than Mr. Hays usually allows. But perhaps the camp itself will be fully as interesting to you as the story. It was built for the production in San Bernardino mountains at a cost of $500,000 (that's half a million). It covers a 110-acre site on the shores of Bartlett Lake. The buildings were all rustic log construction, several of them completely furnished for the shooting of interior scenes. Not only was the camp built, but Hollywood provided for a terrific rainstorm—with thunder and lightning, and an electrical pageant on the lake.

Topping the list of equipment transported to the site was 40,000 feet of electric cable, five generators capable of furnishing light for a city of 100,000 people, ten searchlights of 2,000,000 candle power each, 1,000 lamps of 5,000 watts each, 25 illuminated rowboats and 500 colored lanterns.

Four lightning machines, capable of generating 100,000,000 candle power each, six giant wind machines and six booster pumps were used in making the storm.

More than 100 men worked four weeks constructing the set. A fleet of ten trucks, six buses and ten automobiles transported the company and their baggage to the location.

The cast includes also Lucille Ball, Lee Bowman Meek, Ann Miller, Margaret McWade, Dorothea Kent, Harian Briggs, Clarence H. Wilson, Eve Arden and Richard Skelton.

The companion piece is "Wives under Suspicion," with Warren William, Gail Patrick, Ralph Morgan, William Lundigan, and Constance Moore. It's all about "a relentless district attorney who has become nearly dehumanized in his driving effort to obtain convictions at any price. . . . A wife, whose love slowly turns to hate when she realizes that her mate is rapidly losing the fine qualities that first attracted her to him. . . . A chain of circumstances which suddenly places the merciless prosecutor in much the same position as the man who is now on trial for killing his wife. . . . The release of all major emotions, and final soul regeneration when the district attorney finds that his jealous suspicions of his wife have been unfounded."

Enough?

Sullavan-Stewart

Two popular young stars, Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart, head the cast of "Shopworn Angel," feature picture at the State and Orpheum. The story too sounds a little shopworn as it comes from the publicity department. It tells of a naïve Westerner who falls in love with a gold-digging showgirl, and marries her on the eve of his departure for the war, "unaware that she already has an admirer in the person of Walter Pidgeon, rich man-about-town." This should give plenty of play to that Ethel Barrymore voice. Others in the cast are Nat Pendleton, Alan Curtis, Sam Levene, Hattie McDaniel, Eleanor Lynn, and Charlie D. Brown.

Some patrons of the State and Orpheum may be more interested in the second picture, "Man's Castle," in which Spencer Tracy plays a vagrant who rescues a waif (Loretta Young), and takes her to his tin shanty in the riverside dumps. There are the usual romantic and melodramatic complications. Those who assist include Marjorie Rambeau, Glenda Farrell, Walter Connolly, Arthur Hohl and Dickie Moore.

Bob Burns-Martha Raye

Fun, presumably fast and furious, dominates the new Metropolitan feature, "Tropic Holiday." Here Martha Raye plays a heroic role in a bullfight, all for the sake of Bob Burns, candidate for Senator from New Mexico. The antics of these two supposedly constitute the picture's reason for being, but there is a plot, too. It has to do with a script writer (Ray Milland) who goes to Mexico to get away from it all, and becomes enamored of beautiful Manuela (Dorothy Lamour), forgetting the girl he left behind (Binnie Barnes). Others who take part in the events are Tito Guizar, Elvira Rios, Michael Visaroff, and Bobbie Moya.

The co-feature, "Prison Farm," is said to be a study of the shocking conditions of a backward prison camp. Shirley Ross is a girl who pays and pays and pays for being in love with a young man (Lloyd Nolan) who without letting her know about it has been involved in a holdup which resulted fatally. Their experiences in a prison camp don't sound very pleasant from the descriptions. John Howard, J. Carroll Naish, and Porter Hall are featured.

Miscellanea

The Fine Arts announces a seventh week for the Paderewski film, "Moonlight Sonata" . . . The Newsreel Theater on Huntington Avenue begins Saturday a new policy, adding the Valentino revival, "The Son of the Sheik," to its regular bill . . . The Paramount and Fenway are offering "White Banners," with Fay Bainter and Claude Rains, and Jane Withers in "Rascals" . . . "Josette" and "You and Me" are moving on tomorrow to the Scollay and Modern.

New Aviation Chief

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Brig.-Gen. George C. Marshall, one-time aide of General Pershing, is the new chief of the warplanes division of the General Staff.

He succeeds Brig.-Gen. Walter Krueger, who recently was placed in command of the sixteenth infantry brigade, Fort Meade, Md.

Swedish Prince Praises Trade As Real Aid to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

last night's affair, Governor Lehman suggested that the presence of the royal party in America might well "strengthen the sympathy and understanding that have existed between the people of our two countries for many years, so that we may continue to work shoulder to shoulder for the attainment of a new order of things throughout the world."

"I know it is your hope, as it is ours, that reason, tolerance and understanding will again prevail over force, injustice and bigotry," the Governor said. "Big peoples and nations do not handle their affairs upon appeals to little passions. Hatreds and prejudice, suspicion and fear, must yield to sympathy and understanding, which, if honestly and honorably developed, will again lead to justice among nations and to brotherhood among men."

La Guardia Praises Sweden

The nature of Sweden's national character likewise was praised by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in two addresses—one at the dinner last night and another at an afternoon festival on the Mall in Central Park. Mayor La Guardia at one time referred to Sweden as "a democracy within a kingdom," and again as a respecter of treaties. "As long as there is Sweden, there is hope in the world," he said.

Sweden has shown the world that the word "bigness" is not synonymous with "greatness," Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, remarked at the Union Club luncheon, after proposing that international visits such as that of the Swedish royal party helped to make war "ultimately impossible."

Meanwhile, Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair 1939, announced that as a result of the official mission's tour of America, Sweden would erect its own pavilion at the fair. Previously, he said, the Scandinavian country was to occupy part of an international building.

Border Incidents Abound

The boundaries between Manchukuo and Russia and Korea and Russia averaged almost one "border incident" a day in 1937.

Boston Plans Royal Welcome

(Continued from Page 9)

Ernberg, private physician to the Crown Prince; Nils Erik Millar, Secretary of the Royal Household; Lieut. W. C. Crane, U. S. Army; Col. O. N. Solbert of the Swedish American Tercentenary Association; the Swedish Minister and Mrs. Wollmar F. Bostrom of Washington and Consul General Martin Kastengren from New York.

Ceremonies in the Garden will include addresses by Crown Prince Gustaf, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and brief remarks by August Johnson, chairman of the New England Committee on the Swedish Tercentenary, and Emil O. J. Danielson, Swedish Consul at Boston. Tableaux will picture scenes from the early life of the Swedish colonists in Delaware and several choruses will appear, including the Tercentenary Jubilee Chorus from Sweden which came to this country especially for the tercentenary.

A special tribute in Boston is a Swedish flag in blue and yellow flowers planted near the Commonwealth Avenue entrance to the Boston Public Garden by the Boston Park Commission. The design carries the words, "Boston Welcomes You."

Immediately after the celebration at the Garden, Crown Prince Gustaf and his suite will go to the Copley-Plaza as guests of Governor Hurley at a State banquet.

Fines Ordered Cut In Providence For Overtime Parking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 — It will cost a motorist less to violate parking ordinances here after July 12 than it does now, Mayor James E. Dunne made known last night. Fines imposed in Police Court for "blue tickets" will be reduced from the present $2, $3, and $5 for first, second, and third offences to $1, $2, and $3.

The decision to cut rates was made after conference between Mayor Dunne, members of the Bureau of Police and Fire, and Judges Carl Testa and Frank L. Hanley of the Police Court.

"I have always believed," the Mayor said, "that $2 is too much to fine persons for what in most instances is an honest mistake in parking overtime."

A resolution asking that the advisability of reducing parking fines be investigated and a report made was passed by the Board of Aldermen in April. Its sponsor, Alderman James J. Lynch, Jr., advanced the argument that the loss of revenue from fines would be made up by nickels obtained from park-o-meters.

Cahill to Strike Back at Hurley's Assault on C.O.P.

Although the 1938 gubernatorial campaign is just getting underway, all signs indicate the battle will be fought along unemployment relief lines, as Gov. Charles F. Hurley continued his attack upon the Republican-dominated Legislature for refusing to adopt his spending programs for unemployment relief.

The Governor in a radio address last night charged that the unemployed are being "used as pawns in this miserable legislative game" designed to "discredit a Democratic administration." These charges will be answered tonight by Representative Horace T. Cahill, (R), Speaker of the House of Representatives. His address, entitled "Slush Fund vs Relief" in contrast to Governor Hurley's "Relief Versus Politics," will be delivered over Station WBZ between 7:30 and 7:45 p. m. Mr. Cahill stated he would give "facts instead of fables" on the Governor's efforts to squander his way back into public office.

Belated Effort

"This is a belated effort on the part of the Governor to make a noise like a liberal in his suddenly acquired interest in the plight of the unemployed."

The Hurley address was delivered within a few hours of his announcement of his candidacy for renomination, and deevloped the unemployment relief as the theme of his bid.

He reviewed his unsuccessful efforts to push through, first a $1,000,000 appropriation for unemployment relief, second a $23,625,000 bond issue for the same purpose, and third a $17,500,000 combination bond issue and appropriation program.

Seek to Prevent

"It is perfectly clear," the Governor charged, "that our Republican lawmakers are determined to prevent a Democratic Governor from helping the unemployed. They fear that it might give him some advantage in an election year. But the tragic fact of the situation is that unfortunate men and women are being used as pawns in this miserable legislative game. The very people who are attempting to block my efforts to provide work for the employed will be the first try to convince the voters that I am not interested in their welfare."

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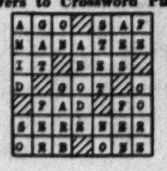

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115 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.
Closed All Day Saturday During July and August

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Pedantic Parrakeets

By Laura Benét

Chapter Ten

Very charming the stage looked that evening of May fifteenth. Dr. Reinecke and his staff of teachers decided that an entertainment four weeks before closing was far better than an entertainment given when girls were harassed and tired out by a rush of early spring heat, examinations and preparations for going home. Emilie turned out to be quite an expert at painting scenery—and had hunted up an old picture of the village of Bethlehem in the early 1700's to be copied as a backdrop. Eva Kurtz was given the job of making up the cast with beetroot juice; and a group of the Seniors directed and managed the scene shifting and prompting.

To the audience, as it poured into waiting seats, the great hall was a place of decorous waiting. But behind the curtain there were frantic scurryings. Life was real, life was earnest.

"Give me that hammer, girls. The mountain backdrop needs a punch here and there. Quick!"

"Indians, pull your robes closer and look much more forbidding."

"Mary, your moccasin's untied. Don't lose it on the stage, or you'll lose your dignity."

"What is it, Wyanda? Go over that speech again. You don't know it well enough. It still halts."

These final directions were hissed in furious tones by the stage manager, a Senior, Hilda Loevenstein. Her parting shot was: "You Moravians must do a little more in the Love Feast scene. You're too stiff."

An Indian Friend

Constance thought the act in which she was to figure was the top flower of them all. Her part was that of an Indian girl who came alone to spy on the infant village of Bethlehem and then report to her people. By borrowing plain wooden benches, a pulpit and costumes of the settlers' period, the first scene of the play accurately represented the inside of the early Brethren's House. This had been the only church the Moravians had until their larger one was built.

The curtain rose on a small community group seated in friendship and peace and about to begin their Love Feast with a young Indian girl watching them, crouched outside a window. After observing carefully, she resolved to steal back and tell her tribe that it was useless to attack such good folk. They had some power within themselves. Why did not the chiefs come and treat with them, asking that they might keep a certain part of the land?

In the next act, in which Indians advanced to the outskirts of the village, Mary, in a black wig with long elf locks and blanket robe, was the handsome, impressive Indian chief. When his followers would not listen to the plan of sparing the town, he deserted them. Climax. The disappearance of their popular chief delayed the Indian attack on Bethlehem. Thus the village had time to strengthen itself and call on neighbors from other settlements for aid. When a truce was made, in the third act, the Indian chief mysteriously emerged to become in time a true Moravian.

Applause was so loud and long-continued that the younger girls and busy dramatic committee knew their play had scored a hit.

The Senior's play, a lively comedy in which the school's older talent was at stake, followed. Then came the living pictures—"Gladiator," "Niobe," "Praying Boy," "Penelope Boothby," "Girl with Birds." When these were over, a grand festive chorus by the entire school brought the entertainment to a close.

The chorus cheered the actors and the actors the chorus and there were curtain calls: "Wanted. Wanted Big Chief Indian. Come out." "Indian girl. Helm, Helm, Helm." "Cheers for Hilda Loevenstein. Loevenstein, Loevenstein." "O-oh Polly Cutler. Cutler, Cutler, Cutler." These went on until everyone was ready to stop and the curtain went down permanently on a triumphant evening.

In spite of all the effort and trouble it had been, the school actually moped now that the entertainment was over. It spelled the year's end. Many girls would graduate and some were not returning at all.

But Constance was serene for she knew that she and Missionary and Ethel were coming back. Isolde was less sure of her plans. Polly Cutler was uncertain. As to the enigmatic Emilie nobody knew, though there were rumors of her going to an art school in New York.

Two Newcomers

During the final days of the spring term, when they were all up to their eyebrows in examination questions, Emilie's two baby parrakeets entered the school world. Endowed with super constitutions, they survived their first exciting week of dormitory life and promised in time to be as gaily and delicately blue as their parents. They were named "Seminary" and "Missionary."

Two days before leaving, Constance was kneeling before her open trunk set at the bed's foot and feeling rather depressed. Packing was always a mighty effort for her. Shoes and hats did not travel happily in each other's company and so many extra belongings had accumulated that she would have to buy a new valise or carry boxes.

Everyone had been very nice about her going. Dr. Reinecke had sent for her, said he was pleased with her first year's work, and hoped she would return. He had sympathized with her secret wish to be a writer. Dear old Mrs. Fitz had said: "The Fourth Room won't be the Fourth Room without Constance Helm."

Now the three of them, Mary, Ethel and herself, were to travel in a drawing room out to the coast together. The two girls would pay her a visit first, meet her father and mother and see something of life in an army post before sailing for Japan to spend the summer with their own family. There was a new brother they had not even seen.

Some day Constance wanted her parents to pay a visit to Bethlehem and see the old Seminary. Unlike many other girls she had not been preceded at the school by any relatives. Her thoughts traveled back to the first day with all its new impressions. How kind and friendly dear old Missionary had been! Altogether she was so absorbed in her own reflections as she rolled up articles of clothing, that she did not hear steps stealing up behind her. Then a portentous voice remarked in her ear: "Con-stance."

"Oh!" Constance leaped at least a foot, then stared wildly. A long, slender hand was stretched out toward her with a wire cage swinging from its wrist, and containing the new little parrakeets.

"They are yours," the voice went on, "will you accept them, please?" The words were Emilie's.

Constance was dumb for a minute. Then: "No, not mine," she exclaimed. "You must keep them, Emilie. You've longed so to raise little ones and been so anxious that they should get on well. These are your very first young ones. Don't give them away. I'm going all the way out to California."

Emilie looked blankly off into space but she continued to thrust the cage at the kneeling figure. Constance saw she meant what she said—and these were choice parrakeets.

"Won't you take them from me?" Emilie's tone had become positively tragic. Constance scrambled to her feet.

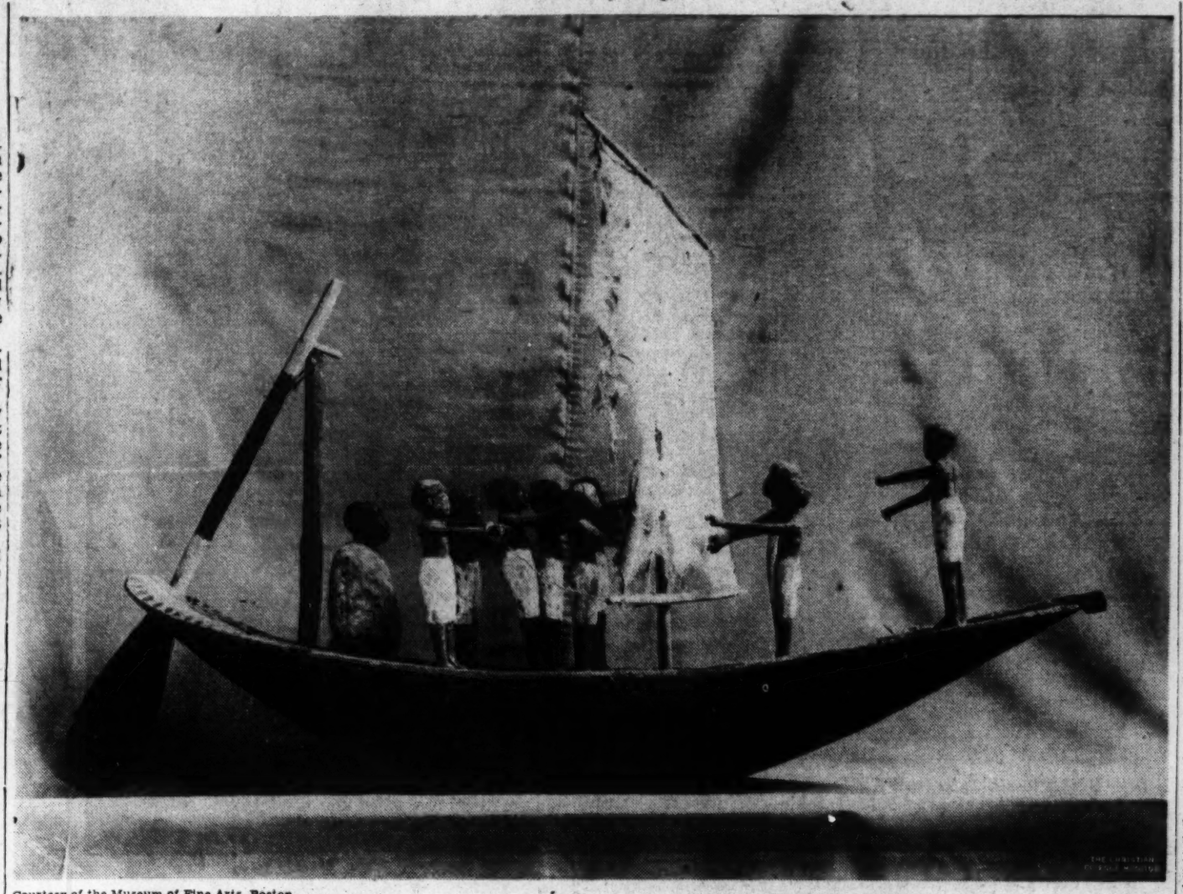
"If you say I must, why I must," she answered gaily, to keep the situation from growing tense. "I don't know how to thank you. Aren't our Missionary and Seminary pretty dears? They set the tone of what we are here, all of us—chattering and fixing ourselves and dashing up and down in our school cage—and billing and cooing." Then with mischief in her eyes, Constance added: "Hasn't this been a great year for Pedantic Parrakeets."

"I'll say it has," answered Missionary, bursting into the dormitory. "Three cheers! I've lost my trunk key. Tomorrow, when the men come for my trunk, I must tell them to wait—that I haven't finished packing it yet!"

(The End)

The Story So Far

Preparations were on for the annual play at the old Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., after a busy school year. One of the happy things about the spring term was the change in Emilie Valdez, dormitory neighbor of Constance Helm, who had been the most tempestuous pupil in the school. It was Constance who had helped to work the change in Emilie by pleading for her to be allowed to take lessons in craft work and art. Emilie had been hostile to Constance in the fall and winter, blaming her for the temporary loss of a pet parrakeet and actually destroying her manuscript for the Christmas carol contest. But the craft work helped her to find herself and when Constance, smothered by smoke from a smouldering fire in the dormitory, lost her way while rescuing the cage with the parrakeets, it was Emilie who pulled her to safety. Emilie was delighted too when the parrakeets presented her with two beautiful baby birds.



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Boat Model Carved in Wood by Egyptians of the Middle Kingdom in the Twelfth Dynasty

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Collecting stamps during the summer months may be a delightful pastime. By being keen to observe what goes on around us, we may even build collections of stamps around the events of our summer vacations.

Incorporated in the designs of postage stamps are many items we see and use every day. Whether we motor across country, sail any of the seven seas, or take a hike through the hills and adjacent countryside, stamps will help us to picture the delights we experience. Perhaps some of us cannot take a vacation this year away from home, but we can plan a trip even to the ends of the earth and we can visualize a wonderful trip through the medium of stamps.

In the designs of stamps, we find all sorts of animals, both domestic and wild, birds and fish, trees and leaves, flowers and plants, rivers and waterfalls, mountains and landscapes, parks and pleasure spots, seashores and seascapes, boats of all descriptions, every mode of transportation, cottages and skyscrapers, manufacturing and agricultural scenes, implements and machinery, minerals and gems, historic monuments and statues, beautiful women and handsome men, famous characters, in fact almost every phase of life and atmosphere that we might expect to find in our travels, whether real or pictural.

Take a trip through our own National Parks, over historic spots, or through our metropolises and we find many pictures on our stamps to remind us of our trip. Our ocean voyage, the delights of preparation, our friends at the dock, the feel of ship under foot, the throb of engines, the waves of the sea, the vista of distant shores, strange faces, the lure of exploration, all may be pictured through the stamps of our collection. Why not form a collection then, entitled, "Our Summer Vacation," and see how much enjoyment we shall gain from it?

Stamps of Many Lands

Ascension has a new set of pictorial stamps featuring views of the Islands. There are ten values to the set and the views illustrated include those of Georgetown, Green Mountain, The Pier at Georgetown, Long Beach and the Three Sisters.

Brazil has issued a brown 400 rais stamp showing a building and the inscription "Arquivo Nacional."

Cayman Islands has a new set of pictorials of twelve values, from the ¼d. to the 10 sh. The ¼d. shows the beach at Grand Cayman; the ½d. a Caribbean dolphin; the 1d. a map of the Islands; the 1½d. the beach; the 2d. Hawksbill turtles; the 2½d. a Cayman schooner; the 3d. a map; the 6d. turtles; the 1 sh. the dolphin; the 2 sh. the beach; the 5 sh. a schooner, and the 10 sh. turtles.

Cyprus has added the 4½ and 9 pi. stamps to her new set with new designs. The 4½ pi. shows a map of Cyprus and the 9 pi. a view of Othello's Tower. The King's portrait appears in the upper right of all the designs. The set contains thirteen values from the ¼ pi. to the £1.

Czechoslovakia is issuing a special souvenir sheet of two values (50h. and 1k.) to commemorate the International Philatelic Exhibition held at Prague June 28 to July 4. The 50h. value shows the chateau at Vysehrad, the home of the first Czech sovereign, and the 1k. value shows a view of Hradcany, which includes the chateau of President Benes.

France has issued a 1.75 franc stamp in dark blue color to commemorate the International Soccer Championship and which shows three soccer players in action with a try for goal.

Gilbert and Ellice has a pictorial set of twelve values, each scene is different and includes a portrait of King George VI incorporated in the design. The ½d. shows a frigate bird, the 1d. the Pandanus tree, the 1½d. a canoe crossing a reef, the 2d. a canoe and native house, the 2½d. a native house, the 3d. a seascape, the 5d. an Ellice canoe, the 6d. some coconut trees, the 1 sh. Contilever jetty on Ocean Island, the 2 sh. H. M. S. Rimanoa, the 2/6 a Gilbert canoe and the 5 sh. the coat-of-arms.

Jamaica has a new series of pictorial stamps, several of which differ in design from the former set. The portrait of King George VI will appear on each stamp in addition to the design. The new designs noted include the 3d., showing a coastwise banana plantation; the 4d., a citrus grove; the 9d., a view of Kingston Harbor from the air; the 1 sh., a sugar cane plantation; and the 2 sh., the Bamboo Walk at Lacovia.

Monaco shows a new portrait of Prince Louis in military regalia on her four new postal denominations, from the 55c. to the 1.75 fr.

Rumania has issued a semi-postal commemorative for the Exposition at Bucharest. The value of the stamp is 6 lei plus 1 l. and the color claret. The stamp bears the inscription, "Luna Bucurestilor" below and above a profile of King Carol facing right and a crowned group of seven coats of arms against a map of Rumania.

Russia is commemorating the Soviet Constitution with a set of 12 values. Eleven of the stamps will have the coats of arms of 11 republics in the Soviet Union: Greater Russia, Ukrania, Bielorussia, Uzbekia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Kazakhia, Tadjik, Turcoman and Kirghiz. The twelfth value will show the coat of arms of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Surinam has commemorated the abolition of slavery in the island with a set of four stamps. An eagle in flight is depicted on the first value, this is symbolic of the emancipation. The other three values show a native girl.

Tonga is planning a special set of three stamps to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the accession of Queen Salote Tubou to the throne. A full-length portrait of the Queen will be used, showing her in ceremonial robes. The stamps will be on sale for one year from October 12.

United States

The new 4-cent James Madison postage stamp of the regular postal series will be the first of the July stamps. This will be printed in pink and conform in size and design to the previously issued stamps of the series. The next in the series will be the 4½-cent stamp which will appear July 11, the 5-cent will appear July 21 and the 6-cent will appear July 28. The first day of sale of these regular stamps will be at Washington, D. C. The 3-cent Northwest commemorative will be placed on sale at Marietta, Ohio, on July 15 and at other postoffices on July 16. The next commemorative will be the 3-cent Iowa, which will appear some time during August and will be placed on first-day sale at Des Moines, Iowa.

Indian 'Cross Stones'

Indians living below the present Wachusett Reservoir on the Nashua River in Massachusetts many years ago wore peculiar stones about their necks which they claimed brought them good luck. They found the stones easily in the fields and with their crude implements managed to chisel out the part with a pretty design in it. Some of the stones had the design of the four-leaf clover, but many more had a white cross.

It wasn't until white men settled in that particular section of Massachusetts and education was well advanced, that these stones were studied for what they really are, and given the technical name of "chiastolites" or "cross stones," from the Greek words chiastos, meaning "cross," and "lithos" meaning stone.

Chiastolites of any design are said to be known only in four places in the world, namely Lancaster, Massachusetts; Andalusia, Spain; Fresno, California; and Southern Australia. It is said that none can equal the stones found around Lancaster for variety of color, and for excellence of design.

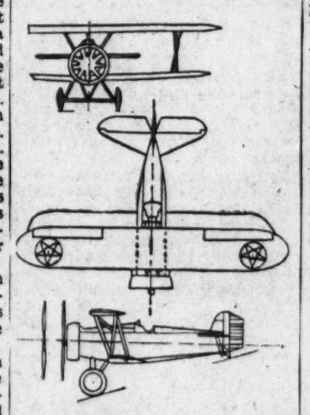
One day, last summer, we spent two hours on a very warm day, searching the stone walls and fields of Platts Junction, near Lancaster, for these fascinating stones.

It takes time to obtain really good specimens, but that is what makes mineralogy field trips so fascinating. It seems that these stones all come from a Mother Ledge which is at George Hill, Lancaster. Once a great glacier covered most of the American continent. The glacier evidently tore large sections from this ledge and rolled the stones along in a glacial drift. The glacier in all probability moved from the north to the south and it is an interesting fact to note that most of the cross stones have been found in a line that extends six miles south of George Hill.

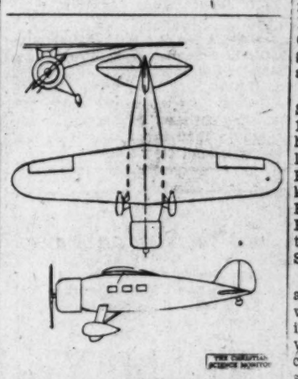
Once it was possible to find loose crystals in this locality. Now the mineral collector must work to obtain his specimens. Armed with his hammer, his chisel and his bag he goes forth hunting in the stone walls, and out in the pastures, for the crystals imbedded in the rock. Carefully he must chisel out the precious specimen from its bed of slate.

If the crystal is in a small enough boulder, he can take the whole rock home. If not, he must remove the crystal carefully. Later, he can grind and polish the design and apply a little varnish to bring out the color and prevent the luster from disappearing once the crystal is exposed.

Janet P. Johl



Here Are Front, Top, and Side Views of the Finished Model, Boeing P-12. They Are a Little More Than One Third Actual Size



Here Are Front, Top, and Side Views of the Finished Lockheed Vega Model. They Are a Little More Than One-Third Actual Size

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

II

Here we are again, ready to go on with the models for our miniature airport. I hope you did a good piece of work on your first aircraft, the Fokker D-VII, so that we can go ahead on our other two models today.

If you have run into difficulties, write to the author of these articles, care of the Young Folks' Page, tell him your trouble and he will try to help you.

The first of our new models is a Lockheed Vega, a high wing, cabin monoplane of the type flown by Wiley Post and Will Rogers. As a beautiful reminder of these two great aviators, a model of their airplane should be doubly valuable to you.

The Lockheed Vega should be much simpler to build than the Fokker model which you learned to construct last week. Let us start on it immediately.

Here is a list of the materials we shall need:

1. One block of (balsa) wood, ¾" x ¾" x 3½".
2. One sheet of (balsa) wood, 1-16" x 2" x 7".
3. One-half dozen toothpicks.
4. A bottle or tube of glue, preferably model aircraft cement.

Now for the actual construction.

Cut out the full size patterns of the wing, landing gear struts, rudder, stabilizer and pants as you did in building your first model. Glue the patterns lightly to the piece of sheet wood so that all the parts fit on it. It will be best to arrange them on the wood as they are in the diagram; then you will find room for them all.

Now cut out each piece separately. You will notice that the elevator and stabilizer are made in one piece.

The Fuselage Is Round

In constructing the fuselage, remember that it is a round tapering body that comes to a blunt point at the end. The part of the nose which represents the cowling or motor cover is ½" long. To carve the body, cut and sandpaper the wood until it is completely round. Then start in the center and cut it down gradually until one end comes to a blunt point. This is the tail.

Now, from the thick end, measure in one-half inch and draw a line completely around. On the edge of this line cut in about 1-32 of an inch, then cut in to it as shown in the plans. Sandpaper the nose of your cowling and the fuselage is done except for a few markings you may want to put on it for windows, door, etc.

With the fuselage and lifting sections finished, the airplane is ready for assembly. Glue the rudder on first, then the two other tail pieces, one on each side. The wing is mounted directly onto the fuselage, the front wing tip being exactly one inch from the nose tip. In order to mount your wing evenly, slightly flatten the surface to which you glue it. Attach the landing gear struts; when they are dry, enforce them with smaller struts (toothpicks) which meet in the center of the airplane and are shown clearly in the front view of the plans. Attach the propeller and tail skid.

The last item is the pants. In the real airplane, they are used to provide a streamlined cover for the wheels in order to reduce wind resistance. In most modern planes the complete landing gear folds up into the wings.

You will need two pairs of pants, one for each wheel. Make each pair of pants by gluing together two parts cut according to the pattern in the diagram. Then cut a small wheel, exactly the size of the wheel in the diagram; cut it in half and glue one half to each pant.

Realistic Touches

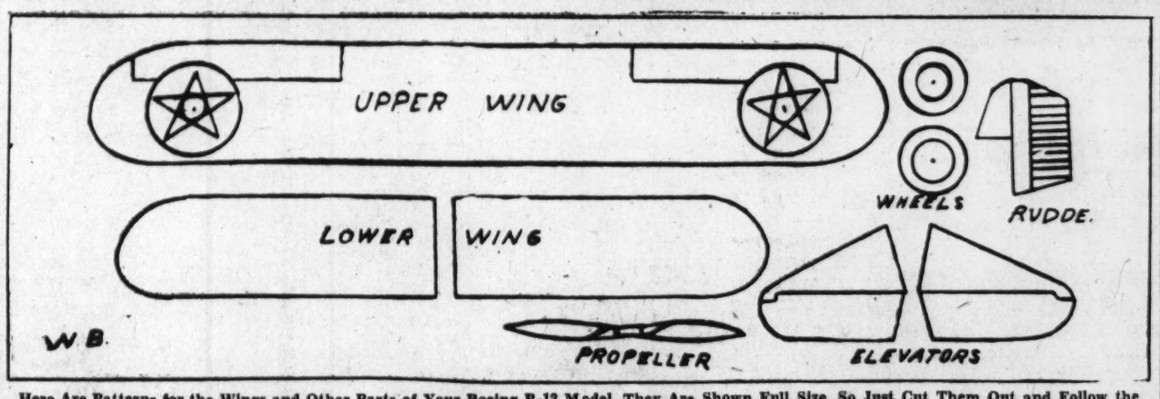
For a color scheme, an attractive combination would be to color all the control surfaces, the pants and propeller one color, and the body, the remainder of the wing and tail surfaces another. For your convenience the wing control surfaces (allerons) and the elevators (rear section of the tail) have been clearly outlined in the top plan view. The lines on the rudder and elevators, as well as the wings, are merely suggestions for marking and are not intended to denote separate pieces.

In building this airplane there are only three things to remember that are different from the first: (1) a few more toothpicks will be needed for landing gear and struts; (2) the cowling may be made separately out of a block of wood ¾ in. sq. x ¾ in. thick and the motor detail drawn on in ink; (3) the fuselage is 3 in. long, the side of the tail is ¾ in. and the top comes to a point. Note also that the top and bottom of the fuselage are round while the sides are flat. Follow the fuselage plans closely and you will have a beautiful model. For other details refer to instructions for the first craft.

If you wish additional details on any point, or instructions for building other airplanes, and will ask us for them, we will try to include the information in future articles.

Watch for the next article in which we shall discuss and illustrate propellers with directions for carving them, and, better still, we shall have plans for a stick model airplane that will fly hundreds of feet.

Happy landings until we meet again.



Here Are Patterns for the Wings and Other Parts of Your Boeing P-12 Model. They Are Shown Full Size, So Just Cut Them Out and Follow the Directions as in Building the First Two Models

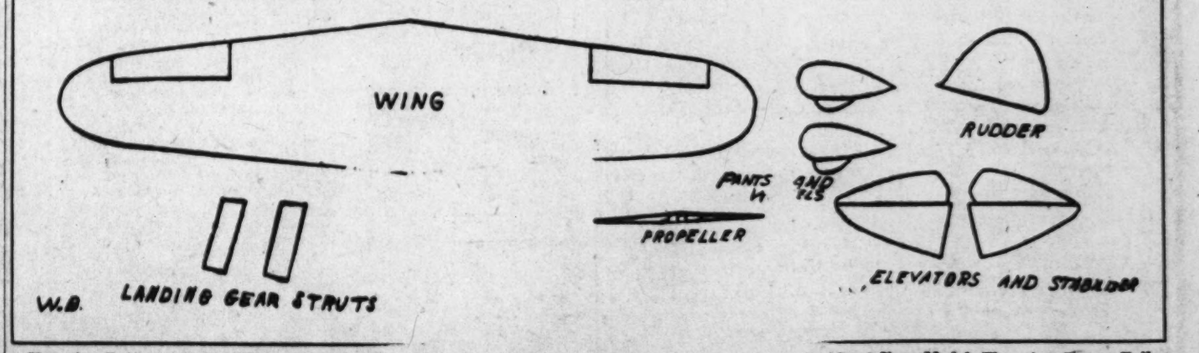
rear section of the rudder shown in the side view is the fin; it controls the horizontal flight of the plane.

Our miniature airport should have at least three of these famous airplanes. See how realistic you can make them. Remember it is the small details that give a model that "real" appearance. Use as much originality as you can in touching them up.

The second model on this page and the third in the series, is an Army fighter and observation ship, the Boeing P-12. This ship is a stinger for detail but, with your experience in building the first two craft, it should be easy.

Materials needed for this airplane are exactly the same as for the Lockheed Vega.

Build the wings, tails, wheels and propeller in the same way as you constructed the first model. The



Here Are Patterns for the Wing, Landing-Gear Struts ... Size in the Diagram, So That All You Need to Do Is to Cut ... Lockheed Vega Model. They Are Shown Full Piece of Sheet Wood and Cut Along the Edges

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COMING FEATURES

Around the World by Air
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Read this thrilling series, now appearing, by the well-known Monitor staff writer. The story of the first all-airplane world flight by a woman reporter.

Snubs, Tubby and Buddy & Co., and Waddles Every Day
Commencing July 11, these three familiar comic strips will appear every day on the Daily Features Page.

W. C. T. U. Convention
The annual convention in San Francisco covered b six articles, appearing July 29, August 6, 8, 9, 1(and 11.

World Youth Congress
Nine articles, August 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, covering the Congress to be held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, with groups from Europe, the Orient, South America and the United States participating.

American Bar Association
The national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, will be reported in the issues of July 25 and August 1. Distinguished speakers and timely discussions will be fully covered.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by
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ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Commerce and Finance • **Passenger Fare Rise May Net Eastern Roads $30,000,000** • Business and Industry

Standard Oil, N. J. $85,000,000 Issues Placed on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has offered the public $85,000,000 of 2¾ per cent debentures and serial notes and at new record low interest rates for industrial financing for new money.

This issue is the second largest industrial bond issue of the year, exceeded by the $100,000,000 United States Steel Corporation 3¼ per cent debentures offered in June, and is the first public borrowing by the Standard Oil of New Jersey since June, 1936, when it marketed $85,000,000 of 25-year 3 per cent debentures.

The underwriting group of 62 members handling the issue is headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., and is offering the debentures at 99 plus accrued interest and the notes at par plus accrued interest. The issues consist of $50,000,000 of 15-year 2¾ per cent debentures, due July 1, 1953, which will be offered at 99 and accrued interest, to yield about 2.83 per cent to maturity, and $35,000,000 of serial notes (of which only $31,000,000 are to be offered publicly), maturing serially from 1943 to 1947, which are to be priced at par.

The serial notes are to be issued in five series, each of $7,000,000, maturing on July 1, 1943 to 1947, with interest rates as follows: 1¾ per cent for the 1943 maturities, 2 per cent for the series due 1944, 2¼ per cent for the notes due 1945, 2⅜ per cent for those maturing 1946 and 2½ per cent for the series due 1947.

The remaining $4,000,000 or serial notes, representing $800,000 of each series, have been placed privately by the company at par, but without underwriting discounts or commissions, to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The most important buyers, as usual, are expected to be the institutional investors, including insurance companies, commercial banks and trust funds, although it is reported that the issue had aroused considerable interest on the part of private investors.

As a result of the entire proceeds to be derived by the company being strictly "new money," no specific allocation of the proceeds (estimated to amount to $82,972,500 after deducting expenses) has been made by the company. They will be placed in the general funds of the company.

It is contemplated in the program under study that there will be capital expenditures by the company of about $175,000,000 in 1938, of which about $39,000,000 has been spent to March 31. This program includes about $90,000,000 for acquiring and developing crude reserves, $38,000,000 for improving and extending refining capacity, $15,000,000 for tankers, $24,000,000 for marketing facilities and $8,000,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the $50,000,000 of debentures amount to $875,000, or 1¾ per cent, and on the serial notes to $387,500, or 1¼ per cent of the amount offered.

The 15-year debentures will be redeemable at any time in whole on 30 days' notice, or in part on 60 days' notice, at 103½ to July 1, 1941; thereafter at 102½ to July 1, 1944; thereafter at 101½ to July 1, 1947; thereafter at 101 to July 1, 1950; thereafter at 100½ to July 1, 1951, and thereafter at par to maturity.

The company in 1937 earned net of $147,993,147 or $6.06 a share on the common stock compared with $97,774,583 or $3.98 a share in the previous year. Fixed charges were earned 23.85 times in 1937 compared with 11.79 in 1936.

Nominated

Pach Bros.

Edward E. Bartlett, Jr.

Nominated for Election as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange by the Nominating Committee to Fill Out the Unexpired Term of William McC. Martin, Jr., Who Assumed the Exchange Presidency on July 1. The Election Will Be Held July 20. Mr. Bartlett, a Governor of the Exchange Since 1930, Is a Special Partner in the Firm of E. A. Pierce & Co.

U. S. Power Projects Get $11,229,200

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration began its participation in the new lending-spending program by allotting $11,229,200 for 66 rural power projects.

The projects are in 18 states and Puerto Rico. REA said they would require 13,500 miles of power lines and would make electricity available to 40,000 farm homes and rural churches and schools.

Congress voted $40,000,000 for REA for this fiscal year in the lending-spending bill.

Chicago Business Joining Crusade To Expand Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago has joined the national "sales mean jobs" campaign with energy and enthusiasm illustrating how ready business is, with confident leadership, to take the initiative in a recovery drive. It is held significant that, in spite of a realistic appreciation of the primary need for fundamental changes in the business picture before widespread improvement can come, there is no pessimistic holding back in this effort to stir up business by going out after it.

Sixty large Chicago firms have enlisted so far in the crusade which had its beginning in an experiment by the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation out in Lincoln, Nebraska, some weeks ago.

George W. Mason, president, looking for a way to recapture lost sales, decided to concentrate a dramatic sales campaign in one typical community. The idea was so successful that news of its spread and there soon developed a demand for some organized effort of this kind on a national scale. There followed a meeting of business men in New York at which the "National Salesmen's Crusade" was further crystallized. Next was the gathering of 1,800 leaders in Chicago last week.

Purpose to Go After Sales

Other such meetings are scheduled and although no central administrative set-up is planned, the campaign will spread, it is thought, as a result merely of the impetus so far given it and the receptiveness of the field.

The purpose is simply to go after sales. Doorbells, telephones, and the mails are already busy. Special sales campaigns are being pushed by participating firms, emphasis being put on the importance of distribution as a means of aiding business, and in turn providing more jobs.

The move has the support of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and locally the Chicago Association of Commerce. George H. Davis, president of the national body, was chairman of the Chicago meeting.

Mr. Mason in explaining his plan says he thinks there has been too much said and printed about curtailed purchasing power. He says he thinks there is still as much real wealth in the country today as ever. Real sales efforts, he holds, will do much to get this wealth into circulation again.

Many Big Firms Join Crusade

The very fact that the business community believes that it is possible to get business is held to have a great potential influence on the attitude of the buying public. The optimism and confidence shown in this campaign, one observer says, though perhaps not wholly justified in the light of current statistics on income and production, actually tend to create the very condition anticipated.

Among the larger Chicago firms active in the crusade are: Marshall Field & Co., Wieboldt Stores, Commonwealth Edison, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Addressograph Company, W. D. Allen Manufacturing Company, Royal Typewriter Company, W. F. Quarrie Company, Hydrox Corporation, Hood Rubber Company, Remington-Rand, Inc., Hoover Company, and R. Cooper, Jr., Inc.

ICC Says Eastern Roads May Raise Coach Fares to 2½c Mile

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eastern railroads have won permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise passenger coach fares 25 per cent—an increase estimated to yield $30,000,000 of additional revenue annually.

The raise, from 2 to 2.5 cents per mile, is permissive rather than mandatory, and will be effective only for an 18 months' test period. Railways may put it into effect on 10 days' notice.

Railroad experts interpreted the increase as another government attempt to strengthen the financial condition of some of the carriers. The ICC itself, which turned down the original application for the increase in April on grounds it was not justified, said today there "can be no doubt" the carriers "are in serious need of additional revenue."

Say Roads Status Worse

A majority of the commissioners said that since last December, "the financial condition of the applicants has become progressively worse."

Officials of the Association of American Railroads and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen expressed gratification at the commission's action. They agreed that it was unlikely to have any effect on coming wage conferences. Representatives of all the nation's carriers and of rail labor are to confer July 20 on the proposal of the rail lines to slash wages.

A spokesman for the association asserted there was no indication the decision would lead Southern and Western carriers to ask higher fares because it was doubtful the traffic in those areas would bear an increase as well as that in the East.

The ICC said results of the test of the 2.5 cent rate could not be accepted with any assurance unless it were put into effect simultaneously both on interstate and intrastate business.

Accordingly, the commissioners urged state authorities to authorize a 2.5 cent fare for traffic within the states affected.

The Eastern roads operate in a territory bounded by Lake Michigan, Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis on the West; and on the South by the Ohio River from Cairo to Huntington, W. Va., and by a line eastward to the Norfolk, Va., area.

Entering into the commission's fare decision, at least to some extent, were its decisions in March to allow railroads to increase most freight rates by 5 and 10 per cent and in June to allow the Pullman Company to raise its charges by 5 per cent.

The ICC said that despite the general increase in freight rates, a declining volume of both freight and passenger traffic had lowered the rate of return for the carriers.

Service Called Worth More

The increase in Pullman fares, the commission said, tended to widen still more the difference between the cost of coach and Pullman travel. The railroads had contended this difference was diverting customers from the higher-priced Pullman accomodations to coaches.

Today's decision remained a matter of controversy, even within the commission.

The I. C. C. opinion said that while it was not certain that increased fares would mean more revenue, the following propositions were "inferable" from testimony taken at hearings:

"First, that the financial condition of the applicants is such that every reasonable opportunity should be afforded to permit them to increase their revenue.

"Second, that by reason of the increased cost of the passenger service and the improved accommodations quite generally accorded to coach passengers, the coach service, regarded by itself, today may be worth somewhat more to the traveling public than early in 1936, when we determined that the coach fare should not exceed 2 cents per mile.

"And third, that in the absence of an actual test and careful analysis of the results we are left in doubt whether or not applicants can obtain greater revenue from the proposed fare basis than from the present basis."

Porter Dissents

Two of the I. C. C. commissioners, Charles D. Mahaffie and Carroll Miller, said, however, they believed there was no warrant for limiting the fare raise to an eighteen months' period.

Commissioner Claude R. Porter, in a strongly worded dissenting opinion, said the carriers would "suffer in the good will and esteem of the public and ultimately a further loss in revenue."

"No other industry in the throes of a depression and in the face of vigorous competition seeks to raise the price of what it sells to the public," Mr. Porter said. "It may be the railroads are immune from ordinary economic laws. I doubt it.

"It might be said that if the railroads are bent on committing suicide, why should we seek to prevent them? I still believe we owe a duty to the public and for that reason must register my dissent."

On the other hand, Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, expressed belief the raise would be some help to the carriers.

A. T. & T. Has Plan To Help Employees Buy U. S. Baby Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, announces a plan designed to provide workers of the company a medium for the investment of part of their earnings through the purchase of United States Government "Baby" bonds.

The scheme now in effect stipulates that American Telephone workers are to be given the opportunity through a regular pay roll deduction to buy the "Baby" bonds in five denominations ranging from $25 to $1,000. The plan, according to Mr. Gifford, has been formulated to supplement other thrift plans which the company has set up offering employees a systematic method of saving. The company has a savings bank plan and until the end of 1938 operated a stock purchase plan.

Previously the distribution of Government savings bonds, known as the "Baby" bonds, was limited to such Federal agencies as the United States Post Office, Federal Reserve Banks and various Treasury offices. The Telephone company will act as agent for its employees in the distribution of subscription blanks and the handling of collections and will also bear all accounting and other costs incidental to purchases by employees.

The bonds are sold on a discount basis, with the Treasury agreeing to pay, 10 years from date of issuance, the face value of the bond which is 33 1-3 per cent greater than the purchase price, this difference being equivalent to an annual interest yield of 2.9 per cent, compounded semi-annually.

Under the plan, employees may authorize deductions from their pay as low as 75 cents a week.

Exchange Firms Let 5,707 Go Since January 1, 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From Jan. 1, 1937, to June 15, 1938, total of 5707 persons were released by 402 member New York Stock Exchange firms, the committee of replacement of New York Stock Exchange reports. Of this number, 2,642 (partially estimated) found re-employment, leaving 3,065 still unemployed.

On Jan. 1, 1937, the 402 member firms had 21,516 employees. By Jan. 1, 1938, this had been reduced to 19,706 and there was a further decline to 17,091 by June 15, 1938.

Total number released from Jan. 1, 1937, to Jan. 1, 1938, is placed at 1,810 by the committee, with 2,615 released from Jan. 1, 1938, to June 15, 1938, and an additional 1,282 released through mergers since the first of the year.

Of the number released, 1,281 reported on the questionnaire that re-employment had been found, an estimated 771 answered the uestionnaire "unknown" and 590 who had been released through mergers have found re-employment.

USHA Designates $68,925,000 for 17 Housing Projects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority earmarked another batch of ammunition today for use in the Administration's lending attack on the depression.

It designated $68,925,000 of its funds for loans to finance 17 housing projects.

Nathan Straus, the Administrator, said this action brought total commitments of the authority, since it began labeling funds for slum clearance and low rent housing eight months ago, to $427,299,000.

More Loan Contracts

Shortly, he said, the authority would be signing loan contracts at the rate of about $50,000,000 a month. By the end of the next calendar year, he added, total disbursements would amount to $400,000,000.

Seventeen cities already have called for $111,700,000 of loans and some of them, notably Youngstown, Ohio, and Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., are "making dirt fly," Mr. Straus said.

"This week has been one of the best in the history of Federal Housing," he told reporters. "The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of that State's housing act in a Philadelphia test suit, the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law guaranteeing tax exemption to housing projects, and the District of Columbia and Vermont joined the housing parade.

Not Much Delay

"This means that in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts we can thaw out frozen projects for which we earmarked money but have been unable legally to contract loans."

He referred to an agreement between the USHA and the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. This agreement has been approved by local labor councils in many cities.

It provides: (1) That there should be no "stoppage of work" in event of jurisdictional disputes until both parties have ample time to adjust differences.

(2) That wage rates in effect at the time work begins on any project shall remain in effect until it is completed.

Germany Slated to Get Large Share of Mexican Oil Output

MEXICO CITY, July 7 (AP)—Germany appeared to be in a strong position today to get a good share of Mexican industrial orders through the sale of $10,000,000 worth of oil to a New York firm.

Official and unofficial sources said payments would be 40 per cent cash and the rest in credits for machinery and industrial products, most of which would go to Germany since she is understood to be getting more than half the oil.

The United States heretofore has received most of the Mexican import trade although Germany, especially eager for better foreign markets, has pushed sales of technical equipment, hardware and machinery to Mexico.

May Better Mexico's Position

Mexico's position also was improved through the large oil transaction between the Mexican Government and W. R. Davis, head of the New York company of that name. Mexico has had trouble disposing of export oil since March 18 when the Government took over wells of 17 American and British concerns.

Mexico has lacked markets and tankships, for oil companies control nearly all tankers. Mr. Davis has 27 tankships, and sources here said he was confident he could handle all the oil Mexico could produce for export.

The new order will be filled with oil from the expropriated wells and from those the Government owned before expropriation. Mr. Davis, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., has a refinery and a distributing firm in Hamburg, Germany, a refinery in Scandinavia, and is building one in Dublin. His headquarters are in New York but his company operates extensively in Europe.

It was reliably said the contract was dated June 20 to run for the rest of 1938, with an extension clause. The contract price per barrel was not disclosed.

Might Attach Davis' Ships

Oil men mentioned the possibility that the expropriated companies might attach the Davis' ships should they carry oil from expropriated wells on the legal contention that the oil is theirs. If the oil can be moved without interference the transaction would strengthen considerably the Mexican economic position.

It was reported Mexico planned an increase in export taxes from four to 12 per cent to get a share of exporters' profits resulting from a decline in the value of the peso, which was quoted yesterday at 4.90 to the dollar.

Informed sources said the Government proposed to put aside half of this increase—expected to total about 100,000,000 pesos yearly—for subsidies to importers. The plan would permit imports of foodstuffs like beans, corn and wheat and keep living costs down.

President Lazaro Cardenas, upon his return from a 51-day visit to oil properties, said the Government was working on plans to indemnify oil companies for the expropriated properties.

Cont'l Oil to Lay Pipeline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Co. plans to lay $2,000,000 of six-inch welded pipeline from Lance Creek, Wyo., field to the company's refinery at Denver, Colo., distance of 245 miles. Line would have daily capacity of around 10,000 barrels.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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TAKE the "Gilt Edge" any night at 5:00 E.S.T., after a full business day in Boston or New York! Enjoy a delicious dinner enroute . . . an effortless trip in cool air-conditioned coach or Pullman! . . . Arrive safely in New York, Boston, or intermediate points, TONIGHT!

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office • 55 WALL STREET • New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1938

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 610,293,493.05
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		528,798,746.08
State and Municipal Bonds		73,349,783.71
Other Bonds and Securities		111,280,669.02
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		525,366,551.67
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		13,062,069.72
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,675,600.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation (Including Paris Office)		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		49,360,258.07
Other Assets		13,716,806.86
Total		$1,936,903,378.18

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,761,271,999.68
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	$39,623,419.75	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	15,401,710.02	24,221,709.73
Items in Transit with Branches		3,300,720.68
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,504,844.03
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		5,353,955.53
Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	45,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	13,650,148.53	136,150,148.53
Total		$1,936,903,378.18

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1938.

$73,175,814.68 of United States Government Obligations and $20,661,169.68 of other assets are deposited to secure $68,585,107.55 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1938

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 30, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$302,108,378.11
United States Government Securities	113,755,791.53
State and Municipal Securities	20,328,478.80
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	11,065,204.92
Loans, Discounts and Investments	274,888,330.74
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	5,100,854.14
Banking Houses	13,190,656.05
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	580,567.22
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,558,541.80
Total	$743,576,803.31

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$642,570,482.29
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		7,548,879.98
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,632,279.56
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,012,661.48	79,825,161.48
Total		$743,576,803.31

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,700,000
Previous day 1,517,190
1938 volume to date 126,470,668
1937 volume to date 233,226,733

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Broad buying in the rails developed a run-away urge in today's early stock market, but later profit selling in industrials interrupted the sharp upswing and reduced or canceled gains running to 3 or more points.

Steels and motors were subjected to some pressure after the initial upthrust which developed into one of the speediest moves of the recovery drive. The familiar slow-down on reactions appeared after the feverish morning excitement and prices were fairly well mixed near the final hour. Rails and utilities, though, were not far from their best marks.

Transfers were at the rate of about 2,700,000 shares.

Rail Bonds Up

Buying interest in railroad issues, especially those of eastern carriers, featured the bond market today, and gains of 1 to 4 points were shown by the more active liens before profit-taking pared them down in the final hour.

Following the announcement yesterday of the Interstate Commerce Commission, granting eastern lines an increase in passenger fares, the railroad list turned sharply upward at the opening of the market and the demand continued most of the day.

B. & O. issues were up around 3 to 4 points at their peak, as were the active New Haven obligations. Other prominent gainers were N. Y. Central 5s and Consolidated 4s, Pennsylvania genaral 4½s of '65, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Boston & Maine 4¾s.

New York City Traction issues were well advanced by the overnight news favorable toward success in the long efforts for unification.

Liverpool: Cotton futures gained 6 to 8 points following Wednesday's firmness at New York. Local buying and continued strength in stock prices also influenced traders. Profit taking caused partial reactions at the close.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 7—Late downturns of Chicago wheat prices today much more than offset earlier bulges.

Material net losses were shown in the final dealings. Setbacks of wheat values were simultaneous with tumbles of securities after preceding gains. Argentine and Russian shipments of wheat made a bearish showing.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-⅞ lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 71-71⅛, Sept. 72½-⅝, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, July 57⅝, Sept. 59¼, and oats varying from ¼ decline to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Institutional purchasing of British funds coupled with the sharp advance in American shares gave the stock market a firm tone today. Rubber shares were in demand and tobacco and all metal groups closed higher. Although traffic receipts were smaller, domestic rails showed a firmer tendency and the oil and mining issues also moved upward. Fractional reactions from top prices of the day took place near the close.

Paris: Securities slid off in the late dealings in the Bourse and trading was active. Bank of France shares were weak and lost 635 francs net, and French rentes were down 45 to 60 centimes at the finish. Suez Canal was off 100 francs, compared with Wednesday close and Royal Dutch declined 40 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures gained 6 to 8 points following Wednesday's firmness at New York. Local buying and continued strength in stock prices also influenced traders. Profit taking caused partial reactions at the close.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
New Bedford G & E Light Co	75c	Q	July 15	July 1
Perry-Fay Co	25c		June 30	June 20
Irregular				
Phelps Dod Corp	20c		Sep. 9	Aug. 19
Increased				
Amer Res Ins Co	75c	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Accumulated				
Kentucky Utilities 7% pr pf	$7½c		Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Regular				
Amer Alli Ins Co	25c	Q	July 15	July 7
Am Steamship Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 28
Atlantic City Elec Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 6
Atlantic Safe Dep Co (N Y)	$1.50		July 15	July 6
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Ault & Wiborg Prop Ltd. 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Central Investors Cp	5c	Q	July 20	June 30
Chain Store Real Est Trust (Mass.)	15c		Aug. 1	July 21
Cent Arizona Lt & P $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
C C C & St L Ry	$5	S	July 30	July 21
C C C & St L Ry pf	$1.25	Q	July 30	July 21
Consol Royalty Oil	5c	Q	July 25	July 15
Farmers T Co (Carlisle, pa)	$3	S	June 30	June 30
Great Am Ins Co	25c	Q	July 15	July 7
Homestake M Co	37½c	M	July 25	July 20
Ken Util Jr pf	$7½c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 1
Kobe, Inc ($20) pf	30c	Q	July 1	June 20
Kobe, Inc ($1) 5% pf	1¼c	Q	July 1	June 20
Maytag Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Maytag Co $3 pf	$.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, Ltd. CIA	12½c	Q	June 30	June 24
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, Ltd. CIB	12½c	Q	June 30	June 24
McLennan, McFeeley & Pr, Ltd. 6% pf	62½c	Q	June 30	June 24
Mich Cent R R	$25	S	July 30	July 21
Middle St Tel Co of Illinois 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Mode O'Day Corp	20c	..	June 27	June 23
New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co	75c	Q	July 15	July 1
N Y Merchandise	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Pac Pub Sv 1 pf	32½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Peninsular Tel	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Peninsular Tel	40c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Pennsylvania Gas Co	3c		July 14	July 1
Potomac Ed 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Potomac Ed 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Prentice (GE) Mfg	50c	..	July 15	July 1
Reda Pump Co	15c		July 7	June 30
Roches Am Ins Co	25c	Q	July 15	July 7
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co Inc 7%	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Spiegel Inc $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Trust Endowment Shrs Series A rec	7c	..	July 15	June 30
Union Old Lowell Nat Ex (Lowell Mass)	50c	S	July 15	July 5
Western Unit G&E Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Western Unit G&E Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Weston (Geo) Ltd pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Will & Baumer Candle Co 6% pf	$3	Q	July 1	June 23
Woolson Spice Co	25c	..	June 30	June 28
Woolson Spice Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 28

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	50	50	50	+ ¼
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	43½	43	43	
11¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	65	12	11½	11¾	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
23¼	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 6
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	15	62	60¼	60¾	—1¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juns (.80a)	50	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	9	11½	11	11	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	66	12⅞	11½	13⅛	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	6	12	11¼	11¼	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	5	15¼	14	14	
21¾	11¾	Allegheny Steel	11	19¾	19	19	+ ¼
9¾	4½	Allen Industries	9	9	9	9	Jul 6
176½	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	11	176	175	176	+2½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills (⅛a)	12	13½	12⅞	13	+ ½
9⅝	4½	Allied Strs	136	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
56	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	58	58	58	+2
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	64	50	48	48⅝	— ⅝
18¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	16	18½	17¼	18	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	14	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
34	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 6
75¾	55	Amerada Corp (3)	12	76¼	74⅞	—	— ⅛
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¾e)	2	65	64¾	65	
20½	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	17	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅛e)	6	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	100¼	99½	100	
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	— ½
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	21	27	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	18	46¾	45¾	46	+3½
17⅜	9⅛	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	67	18½	17	17½	— ½
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	Jul 6
111	88¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111½	111½	111⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14	9	Am Comi Alco	11	13¾	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	16	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	15	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	4	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	57	5¼	5	5	
20⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
25¼	13¼	Am & F P $7 pf	21	25½	24	25⅛	+ ¾
12¼	5½	Am & F P 3 pf	21	12⅜	11½	11⅝	— ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	38	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	25	24¾	25	+2
41	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41½	41	41	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	15	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	
8¾	4½	Am International	13	8¾	8	8	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	76	22½	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	18	67	65	66	+1¼
16½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	6	15⅞	15½	15½	
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	8	4⅜	4½	4½	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	14	37⅜	36⅜	36	—1½
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	68	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	27	41	39½	39¼	+ ½
35	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	37	35⅞	34½	35	+1
15¾	9	Am Rad & St S	185	15⅞	14⅞	15	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	55	21⅜	20½	20¾	— ⅜
80½	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	76¾	74¼	75	—1
20⅞	15⅝	Am Saf Ras (1.60)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	16	13⅛	12½	13½	
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	86	52⅞	50	50½	—1⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	*2	125	125	125	+1¾
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	54	54	54	
34¾	18⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	87	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Am Sugar (2)	1	12⅞	12¼	12½	Jul 6
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¾e)	6	27⅛	27½	27½	
117½	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	106	105½	105½	—2½
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	143½	142	142	— ¼
77⅜	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	78⅞	78¾	78⅜	+1⅜
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	81⅜	80½	80½	+ ½
141½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	142	141	141	— ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	19	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	145	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	
6⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	12	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	11	40⅞	38	38¾	— ¾
8⅞	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	114	9¼	8¾	8¾	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	42	40	42	Jul 6
36¾	21	Anaconda	412	36⅜	34¾	35⅛	+1
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	47	47	47	Jul 5
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	10	17	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	7	18	17	18	Jul 6
2⅜	2	A P W Paper	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	27½	27	27	— ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jul 5
6⅞	3⅛	Arm Ill	27	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	45½	45½	45½	—1¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
41¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	42	41	41¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	26	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	8	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
9¼	4	Assd Dry Goods	30	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	+1
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	57	57	57	+2
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	109	39	37⅜	37¾	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	10	55	53	53	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	34	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25⅝	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	19	24½	24	24	— ¾
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	50	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
44	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	52	52	52	Jul 6
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	12	5½	5¼	5¼	
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	60	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛

B

10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	129	10½	9½	9½	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	208	11	10⅜	10⅝	+1¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	80	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	+1⅛
34½	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
21¼	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	41	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
10½	5	Barker Bros	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	175	19	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
14½	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	9	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 5
96½	90½	Beech Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
109	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	109	109	109	Jun 30
8⅜	5⅜	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Jun 28
15¼	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	97	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	9	18	17¾	18	+1⅛
43⅜	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	191	62½	59¾	60¼	—1⅝
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	8	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	98¼	98	98	Jul 5
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26¼	24	24	—1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¼
16⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	47	16⅝	15½	16	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	221	29¾	27⅝	29½	+1
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	25⅜	24¾	25¼	— ⅛
14	9	Bond Strs	4	13	13	13	Jul 6
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	21	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
31	16½	Borg-Warner	64	31½	29½	30⅝	—1⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	15	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
11	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	81	11⅜	10⅞	11	
26¾	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	34	27⅛	25½	26	— ⅛
35	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	35	35	35	Jul 6
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	31	37	37	37	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
1¼	⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	38	32½	30	32¼	+4
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	62	19½	17⅜	18⅜	+ ⅝
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jun 29
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	14	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	42	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Budd Mfg	133	6¼	5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	22	20¼	19	19¾	+1¼
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	5	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅝
12½	6⅞	Burling Mills (1)	24	12½	11¾	12¼	— ⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	24	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¾	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Butler Bros	8	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	6	Byers (A M) Co	19	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (⅝e)	6	19¼	18½	18½	+ ⅛

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	5	23½	23¾	23⅝	— ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	29	2	1⅞	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	60	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15⅜	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	18	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
19⅜	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	164	20¼	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Canad Pacific	170	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
38	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	4	30¼	29	29	+1⅜
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Sti(1.20e)	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carrier&Gen(.10e)	2	4	4	4	
98¾	62½	Case (J I) Co	14	98¼	94½	96½	—1½
41	30¾	Caterpil Tract (1e)	31	56½	55¼	56	
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	53	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	85	84½	85	Jul 6
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	3	25	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	23¾	24½	23½	— ⅛
2	2	Cent Foundry	34	4½	4⅛	4¼	
11⅜	7	Cent R R N J	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
46⅛	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	47	47⅝	44¾	45½	—1
9	4½	Certain-teed Prod	78	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	56	30½	29	29¼	+1⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	— ½
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	84	32⅞	30¾	31¼	— ¼
92	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	4	41	40	40	—1
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	Jul 5
3⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	13	4	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	9	1½	1⅜	1½	
2	1	Chi & N West pf	8	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great W pf	16	5	4¼	4¼	
15	8½	Chi Mail Order	5	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	17	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
35	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
41¼	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	13	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	2¾	2½	2½	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	3	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	Childs Co	23	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
66	35¾	Chrysler Corp (1⅝e)	350	69¼	68¼	67	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	
5	2	City Stores	7	5	4⅞	5	
34	10⅝	Clark Equip	7	20	19½	19½	+ ½
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	16	25	24	24	
46¾	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	42	43½	42	42	— ¾
19⅝	10⅝	Clueti Peabdy(.40e)	19	19⅝	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
139	105¾	Coca-Cola (1e)	15	140	138	138	+1
60	57¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅞	Colgate-Palm-P	36	12	11¼	11⅝	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	91	91	91	+4
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	16	26¾	25½	25½	— ½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	17⅜	16¾	16½	— ¼
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	38	22½	20¾	22	+2¼
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	9	21½	20¾	21¼	+2½
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	340	8¾	8	8¼	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	68½	68	68	— ½
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½ %f)	17	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 5
89	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	91¼	90	90	+1
42	23	Comi Credit (4)	25	43½	42½	43½	+1½
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	+1¼
47	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	24	47	46	46½	
105	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5½	Comi Solvents	33	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
2	1	Com'with & South	76	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	25	Com'with & Sou pf (3½k)	16	44½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
28	22½	Com'with Bd (1¾)	*21	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	18	24¼	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	Jul 5
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	29	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	8¼	8	8¼	
29⅝	17	Cons Edison (1e)	381	30¼	29	29

Commerce and Finance

Farmer, Industrialist Both Seen Depending on Foreign Marts

Business and Industry

Banks' Condition Statements Show Rise in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In response to calls from national banking authorities, banks and trust companies have made public statements of condition as of June 30. National banks were called upon by the Controller of the Currency in Washington to publish statements for June 30 and the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation asked similar reports from the banks in their jurisdictions. As a result nearly all the banks of the country have been ordered to report.

The statements showed considerable variation in results compared with the end of the previous quarter but the general trend was toward increased deposits and total assets.

The three largest banks in the country, the Chase National, the National City and the Guaranty Trust, all showed gains in deposits and assets compared with March, and in the case of the Chase current figures also were somewhat higher than those of a year ago.

Following are the principal items in the reports issued, with comparisons as of the last previous reporting dates:

Chase National Bank

The Chase National Bank in its statement for June 30 reported total deposits of $2,152,228,000, compared with $2,115,262,000 on March 7, the date of the last call of the Controller of the Currency, and $2,136,387,000 on June 30, 1937. Total assets of the bank were $2,449,267,000, compared with $2,423,645,000 and $2,426,554,000 on March 7 and June 30, 1937, respectively. Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks was $801,270,000, compared with $723,594,000 and $685,720,000, on the respective earlier reporting dates; investments in United States Government securities were $626,756,000, compared with $590,479,000 and $618,840,000 and loans and discounts were $654,027,000, compared with $733,095,000 and $809,978,000.

Capital and surplus of the bank were unchanged at $100,270,000 each, while undivided profits were $31,999,000, compared with $28,121,000 on March 7 and $27,950,000 on June 30, 1937.

National City Bank

The National City Bank of New York reported as of June 30 total deposits of $1,761,272,000, compared with $1,694,472,206 on March 31, last, and $1,807,822,047 on June 30, 1937. Total assets amounted to $1,936,903,378, against $1,885,426,199 and $2,006,169,217 three months and a year ago, respectively. The bank reported cash on hand and due from banks of $610,293,493, against $634,261,101 and $549,793,277 on the respective prior reporting dates. United States Government securities were $529,798,746, against $370,621,980 and $419,401,465, and loans, discounts, and bankers' acceptances were $525,366,552, against $569,370,705 and $710,217,081. Capital and surplus were unchanged from three months ago at $77,500,000 and $45,000,000, respectively, while undivided profits were $13,650,149, against $13,673,933 on March 31.

Guaranty Trust Company

In its statement for June 30 the Guaranty Trust Company reported deposits of $1,496,430,798, compared with $1,446,430,628 on March 31 and $1,661,015,633 on June 30, 1937. Assets totaled $1,816,207,890, compared with $1,770,408,086 at the end of March and $1,984,081,613 a year ago. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $90,000,000 and $170,000,000 respectively while undivided profits were $12,010,402, against $11,840,363 on March 31 and $9,891,452 on June 30, 1937.

Irving Trust Company

The Irving Trust Company reported for June 30 total deposits of $535,093,506 and total assets of $656,667,102, compared, respectively, with $510,709,006 and $639,223,496 on March 31, last. The bank announced that in its current statement the reserve for contingencies, which on March 31 had appeared as a liability of $5,000,000, had been discontinued. Instead valuation reserves aggregating $5,000,000 have been established, it is stated. The assets on the June 30 statement are shown after deduction of the valuation reserves.

The Irving reported cash on hand and due from banks of $263,365,913, compared with $219,482,573 on March 31; United States Government securities of $182,132,665, compared with $205,427,425; call loans and acceptances of other banks of $28,309,708, against $26,153,159 and other loans and discounts of $125,055,063 against $116,142,419. The bank showed capital and surplus unchanged at $50,000,000 and $55,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits of $6,411,081, against $6,612,065 on March 31.

Bank of the Manhattan

The Bank of the Manhattan Company in its statement for June 30 showed total deposits of $496,276,421 and total assets of $551,827,388, compared, respectively, with $555,477,944 and $612,951,711 on March 31, last. The bank reported cash on hand and due from banks of $188,038,164, against $238,364,204; United States Government obligations of $111,581,993, against $108,962,444; demand loans against collateral of $41,733,385, against $42,073,589, and loans and discounts of $137,646,906, against $150,182,386. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $20,000,000 each and undivided profits were $5,920,537, against $5,867,159.

U. S. Income Rises, Auto Sales Decline

Power Output Off In Week of July 2

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 2 amounted to 2,014,702,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .2 of 1 per cent under 2,019,036,000 in the preceding week and 10 per cent under 2,238,268,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute also reported the following percentage declines from last year according to major geographic areas: New England, 9 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 1.1; Central Industrial, 16.5; West Central, 3.4; Southern States, 9.1; Rocky Mountain, 26.6; Pacific Coast, 5.7.

Less Phone Stations in June

NEW YORK. (AP)—New York Telephone Co., reported a loss in June of 1,695 stations compared with a gain of 4,085 in June last year. For the first six months of the year there was a gain of 13,462 stations, against a gain of 71,040 in the comparable 1937 period.

Foreign Trade Is Called Lifesaver To U. S. Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Foreign Trade Council in a statement calls attention to an article in the current Saturday Evening Post, which contends that America's future as an industrial nation has come to depend upon foreign trade and ever-expanding foreign markets.

The article, entitled "Sell American," written by James F. Farrell, chairman of the council, declares that American industry, which was nurtured on a high protective tariff policy, now depends upon a readjusted tariff policy, which, while not abandoning the tariff, would lower duties so as to stimulate foreign markets.

Steel Industry Also Dependent

In a few years, the article contends, the American steel industry will be dependent, even as the farmers are today, upon world markets that will take up to 4,000,000 tons of steel annually. This mass production with its growing volume of potential production, has altered the type of tariff policy needed by American industry, Mr. Farrell holds, and is the reason, according to him, that Republican business men may be found in growing numbers supporting a Democratic tariff policy.

The council, in its statement, sees the article as demolishing the "fallacies of the 'buy American' school of thought" and the contention that America's tariff policy can be devised on some basis other than that of the unconditional most-favored-nation provision."

For the first time, the article asserts, the interests of the American farmer and the American industrialist are identical in that they both depend upon world markets. Far from selling the American farmer down the river, Mr. Farrell states that the Hull reciprocal trade program is selling his products down the river.

Expands World Markets

Telling of seeing numerous freighters at New Orleans being loaded with wheat for foreign ports, Mr. Farrell records that America exported 7,175,000 bushels of wheat in December, 1937, as compared with 50,000 bushels the same month in 1936. With such statistics he buttressed his stand that the Hull tariff program is expanding the farmers' markets and that the Soil Conservation Act is being adjusted to permit of increased production as world markets take up the surpluses.

The tariff accords have also expanded industrial markets abroad, the article continues, attributing the recovery experienced between 1933 and 1937 in large measure to restorative effects from the Hull world trade program.

In addition to the steel industry's dependence upon world trade, the automobile industry will shortly be similarly dependent, the article argues, stating that the National Foreign Trade Council, as a result of a study into the effect of world markets upon American economy, had found that in "almost every case," foreign trade had been a "lifesaver."

Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

reasonable opportunity to increase their revenues."

Commissioner Claude R. Porter dissented from the order, and said "we owe a duty to the public."

As for the PWA, the study of its past operations made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, involving the actual case history of over 1,000 projects and a million pay rolls, resulted in the following conclusions:

"It is estimated that the new 1938 PWA allotment fund will release contract awards of $1,867,000,000, of which $1,667,000,000 will result from non-Federal projects. The contract awards on non-Federal projects alone will release an estimated $457,000,000 in wages at the sites of the projects, and will create approximately 4,869,000 man-months of employment at the project sites.

"Even broader results will be brought about through the indirect employment created and the industrial stimulation caused by purchase of materials. The Bureau estimates, on the basis of actual cost analysis of many thousand PWA projects previously constructed, that the non-Federal projects will create $893,000,000 worth of material orders. Filling these orders, producing raw materials and transporting and distributing finished products will create 7,876,000 man-months of industrial employment in factories, mills, mines, forests, and railroads, and in administration.

"Thus the total employment created by the non-Federal projects, according to the bureau, will amount to 12,745,000 man-months of work under normal conditions at prevailing rates of pay. In turn, this employment and the pay rolls it entails will have secondary stimulating effect in increasing consumer goods consumption. Shopkeepers, merchants, firms supplying consumers' services will in turn participate in the expanding circle of economic benefits.

"The bill carries authorization for up to $200,000,000 worth of Federal projects. This phase of the program, the Bureau said, will result in 620,000 man-months of direct site employment and 860,000 man-months of indirect employment. It will entail release of $58,600,000 in direct site pay rolls and the purchase of $108,200,000 worth of materials.

"Creating extensive business for American industry, the non-Federal projects will create orders for $251,500,000 worth of iron and steel products. This will result in 338,600,000 man-hours of employment in the steel and allied industries. The projects will require $76,100,00 worth of foundry and machine-shop products and $63,800,000 worth of electrical machinery and apparatus. Lumber and millwork to the extent of $65,000,000 will be needed, creating 62,500,000 man-hours of work in forests, sawmills, planing mills, etc."

Commodity Prices Ride Along With Advance in Securities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The course of commodity prices in the last two months, whirling up conspicuously over this last week-end with the vigorous activity in the copper market, has been in sharp contrast with the course of prices in the previous year. One by one, price after price has been caught up by the winds of speculation.

First to go was the much-regulated commodity tin. After having nicked 65 cents in the high-priced days of April, 1937, it had descended to 35 cents this May on the usual unfavorable statistics. About that time the International Tin Committee cut the third quarter export quota to 45 per cent—it had been 110 per cent in the last quarter of 1937—and talk developed in the markets of a revived "buffer pool" to function something like Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" in wheat.

Tin moved slowly up from its 35-cent low and did not stop after the buffer pool was agreed on. It was helped along further when the International Tin Committee cut the export quota still further to 35 per cent, of which 10 was to be sidetracked from the market into the pool, and despite a certain recent market "tiredness" the price of tin is now around 43 cents.

Next to move was scrap steel. It seems, according to a story current here, that this move started when certain New York dealers contracted with a European scrap steel cartel to deliver 385,000 tons at $10.00. They had only 100,00 on hand. Their first buying was what firmed the scrap market on the dullest Saturday morning for the stock market since 1915, June 18.

Lead and Zinc Join

That firming of the scrap market is one of the few straws of good week-end business news ever found afterward to explain the uprush of stock prices which began on June 20. This uprush sympathetically firmed the scrap steel market, and the rising scrap steel market firmed the stock market, and at the end of a week scrap steel was up $2.00 per ton, the stock market had made the best single week's gain in at least five years, business sentiment had been decidedly reversed, the New York scrap steel dealers had taken a considerable punishment, and all despite the fact that 285,000 tons of scrap steel is less than 2 per cent of the country's annual consumption of scrap steel and despite the fact (according to the story) that domestic steel makers were not at the moment in the market for scrap steel at all.

Meantime the bull market in stocks had scarcely got under way when the other so-called minor commodities began to move fast, both spots and futures. Zinc had been marked down to 4 cents in March, and its brother metal, lead, to the same price in April and at that price nobody had wanted either of them, fabricators preferring to use up their own inventories and let producers find warehouse space for their output as best they could.

On Wednesday, June 22, two days after the share market fireworks started, lead and zinc were moved up ¼-cent. Consumers took notice and began to buy. On the next day lead was moved to 4.35 cents, and on the 24th to 4½ cents, and finally on the 30th to 4¾ cents, with zinc at its heels, and a buying movement developed.

Copper consumers also caught the enthusiasm. They looked over the statistics, and checked the probable effect of the widespread shutdown of copper production in the United States which had just gone into effect. Kennecott had just announced the closing of its plants on June 16, and many others were shut. The 4-cent duty on copper is still in effect. The facts indicated that producers' stocks would show the first decrease on July 1 for a year and more. So consumers began to buy heavily. Last Thursday they took 11,660 tons. On Friday they took 30,000 tons—the largest single day's purchases since December 14, 1936, exceeding those of any day during the bull markets of 1937. For the full month of June, these month-end purchases brought the total to 90,978 tons—the largest month's purchases since December, 1936, exceeding any month of 1937. Then, over the week-end, they bought 65,000 tons additional.

Copper Price Rise Inevitable

Producers were reluctant, for political reasons, to raise the price. They had been officially stepped on, in April 1937, for 17-cent copper, and there had been an official hint this spring that 9 cents was a fair price for the red metal. Phelps-Dodge's increase to 9¼ cents on Thursday only whetted the appetite of buyers. Kennecott announced that it would reopen its largest domestic mine, that of its subsidiary Utah, on August 2, after having closed it in mid-June, but still consumers bought, or tried to buy, for producers were now rationing buyers.

Under the circumstances, if the American producers did not raise the price, the country's scrap copper and available first copper in second hands would be sucked out of the country by the higher European price, and the domestic smelters would have nothing to smelt. Up went the price to 9¼ cents on Saturday. Buying continued. Tuesday it was put to 9¾ cents. In the afternoon a move to 10 cents was rumored for Wednesday morning.

The minor commodity futures markets started moving almost immediately with the stock market. Some traders and houses are always doing an "arbitrage" between stocks and hides. "You can trade in hides without any statistics just by watching the stock market." A tip on the September cocoa contract was round the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on the day the big move in stocks started. Cocoa really get going Thursday.

Volume of commodity futures (other than cotton and wheat) did not show quite the proportinate increase over previous weeks shown by stock trading volume. But it doubled. The daily average number of contracts traded in recent weeks, other than grains and cotton, as reported by the New York Journal of Commerce, has been as follows:

Week Ended	
May 13	962
May 20	1,640
May 27	1,503
June 3	1,433
June 10	1,502
June 17	1,072
June 24	2,692
July 2	2,669

During this period some very nice profits have been available to those who have been able to guess values right in a community that tries to get along without any standard of value. The well-known sensitive commodities are up from 10 to 20 per cent. Rubber is up from 11 cents to 15 cents. And the leverage in commodity speculation is terrific.

Big Crop Indicates Mandatory Wheat Loans, Says Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace said that private crop estimates made it obvious that mandatory wheat loan provisions of the new farm act would be placed in operation.

Mr. Wallace said he left a memorandum on the wheat loan situation with President Roosevelt.

"It is obvious from private crop estimates," the Secretary told reporters, "that when the Federal crop estimate comes out about July 11, the crop will be shown of sufficient size to make necessary the mandatory loans on wheat."

Under the farm law, Mr. Wallace said, the loan will be 52 per cent of the $1.14 parity price, or about 59 cents.

Later, at the Agricultural Department, Mr. Wallace explained that the minmum rate was 52 per cent. The law also provides a maximum loan rate of 75 per cent of parity.

Twenty-Five Trucks Start Carrying Uncle Sam's Silver to West Point

NEW YORK (AP) — Twenty-five trucks, each carrying nearly 12 tons of Uncle Sam's silver, have started one of the biggest hauling jobs ever undertaken—the removal of $1,290,000,000 worth of bar silver to the Government's new storage vault at West Point.

Soon after dawn, the trucks left the U. S. Assay Office here with a convoy of 50 Coastguardsmen.

Amid milk wagons and produce trucks, they rumbled off with their silver cargo on the 50-mile trip that included 10 miles of hills.

One Coastguardsman sat by each driver, another in the back of each truck guarding the load—so bulky it made danger of robbery negligible. The trucks were closed but not armored.

They crept along at about 12 miles an hour.

Ten months will be required to transfer approximately 1,000,000 bars of silver to the bullion vault on the edge of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The contract stipulates that 5,000 bars be moved each day for five days a week and 2,5000 on Saturday.

The Treasury awarded the contract to Peter J. Malley's Trucking Company, which has never been hijacked since Mr. Malley's father started the business 70 years ago with horse-drays.

The firm's bid was $157,000 for transporting the silver. To complete the job, the trucks will travel a combined mileage equal to 30 times around the world.

Cuban Sugar Exports Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from January 1 to July 2 totaled 1,394,497 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,584,685 tons during the comparable 1937 period, a drop of about 12 per cent, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these securities is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

These issues, though registered, are not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

$50,000,000 Fifteen Year 2¾% Debentures

Dated July 1, 1938 — Due July 1, 1953

$35,000,000 Serial Notes

(of which $4,000,000 are not publicly offered)

1¼% Series due 1943; 2% Series due 1944; 2¼% Series due 1945; 2⅜% Series due 1946; and 2½% Series due 1947

Dated July 1, 1938 — Due $7,000,000 each July 1, from 1943 to 1947, inclusive

Interest on Debentures and Serial Notes payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

The Fifteen Year 2¾% Debentures are redeemable, at the option of the Company, at any time, in whole on 30 days' notice or in part on 60 days' notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: To and including July 1, 1941, at 103½%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1944, at 102½%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1947, at 101½%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1950, at 101%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1951, at 100½%; and thereafter at 100%.

Each of the several series of Serial Notes is redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole at any time on 30 days' notice at 100% from July 2 of the year preceding maturity to maturity and at 100% plus a premium of ⅛% for each additional year or fraction thereof of unexpired life prior to the respective maturities; in each case with accrued interest.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these securities.

THE COMPANY — The Company, incorporated in New Jersey on August 5, 1882, is a holding company solely. Subsidiaries and certain companies in which the Company has investments are engaged and intend to engage principally in producing, from lands owned, leased or held under concession, refining, transporting, buying and selling crude petroleum and products derived therefrom at wholesale and retail and in producing, buying, selling and transporting and distributing natural gas. Subsidiaries own oil pipe lines, ships, refineries, bulk plants, service stations and other marketing facilities, and natural gas lands, wells and gas pipe lines.

CAPITALIZATION — The Company and Subsidiaries—Consolidated:

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1937
Long-term debt:	
Subsidiaries	$ 54,268,806.58†
Twenty-Five Year 3% Debentures, due June 1, 1961 of the Company	85,000,000.00
Preferred stocks of subsidiaries held by public	6,357,000.79
Common stocks of subsidiaries held by public	152,082,329.60*
Capital Stock of the Company (26,224,767 shares, par value $25)	655,619,175.00

†Includes $3,394,900 guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Company.
*Exclusive of minority common stockholders' interest of $93,394,139.15 in the surplus of subsidiaries.
NOTE: In addition on December 31, 1937 there was owing to Standard-Vacuum Oil Company (50% owned) $16,585,138.39 (which is not expected to be called for payment during the year 1938) and also $32,703,645.97 to Trustees of Annuity Trusts, payable on demand but under the practical operation of the annuity program such demand is made only as funds are required for pension fund disbursements.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — No specific allocation of net proceeds to be derived from the sale of $50,000,000 of Debentures and $35,000,000 of Serial Notes (estimated to amount to $82,972,500, exclusive of accrued interest) has been or can be made. The net proceeds will be placed in the general funds of the Company and used in making available to subsidiaries additional money needed for capital expenditures and for financing inventories and receivables, and for such other purposes as the Board of Directors may determine to be in the interest of the Company. The program now under study contemplates capital expenditures of approximately $175,000,000 during 1938, of which approximately $39,000,000 had been spent to March 31st. This program includes approximately $90,000,000 for acquiring and developing crude reserves, $38,000,000 for improving and extending refining capacity, $15,000,000 for tankers, $24,000,000 for marketing facilities and $8,000,000 for miscellaneous purposes. The Company makes no representation that any amount of the net proceeds of these issues will be specifically allocated to any part of this program. The Company may materially change, enlarge or diminish the program or any part thereof, depending upon developments in its business, which are unpredictable.

EARNINGS — The following figures, taken from the consolidated income accounts of the Company and subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to the accountants' certificate, to the statements of consolidated surplus and to the notes to the consolidated income accounts and the consolidated balance sheet, which set forth, among other things, the inclusion of intercompany profits in inventories, the treatment of foreign exchange and the principles of consolidation.

	Profit from Operations	Income before Deductions	Deductions*	Profits before Parent Company fixed charges	Parent Company fixed charges†	Net Profit
1935	$ 90,043,101	$127,212,643	$57,893,337	$ 69,319,306	$6,456,114	$62,863,192
1936	144,369,962	170,767,300	66,651,034	104,116,266	6,341,683	97,774,583
1937	218,909,016	247,625,414	93,398,142	154,227,272	6,234,125	147,993,147

*Includes among other things fixed charges of subsidiaries exclusive of interest paid to the Company, dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries and earnings applicable to minority interests in common stocks, provisions for income taxes and undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries affected by exchange restrictions.
†Exclusive of interest paid to subsidiaries—consolidated.

DEBENTURES AND SERIAL NOTES — The Fifteen Year 2¾% Debentures and the Serial Notes are unsecured and are to be issued under an Indenture dated July 1, 1938. The Indenture does not authorize the issuance of any additional securities thereunder, but does not limit the amount of other securities, secured or unsecured, which may hereafter be issued by the Company.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase from the Company $50,000,000 principal amount of Debentures for a total of $48,625,000, plus accrued interest, and $31,000,000 principal amount of Serial Notes for a total of $30,612,500, plus accrued interest. The Debentures are to be offered to the public at 99% or for a total of $49,500,000, plus accrued interest; the Serial Notes at 100%, or for a total of $31,000,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1¼% in the case of the Debentures and 1¼% in the case of the Serial Notes, or a total of $1,262,500. Payment for and delivery of such Debentures and Serial Notes are to be made on or after July 13, 1938 but not later than July 27, 1938. The Company has agreed to sell privately the remaining $4,000,000 ($800,000 principal amount of each Series) of Serial Notes without underwriting discounts or commissions at the public offering price, or for a total of $4,000,000, plus accrued interest, to The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, payment to be made simultaneously with or prior to payment by the Underwriters.

PRICES

Fifteen Year 2¾% Debentures 99% and Accrued Interest

Serial Notes 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $50,000,000 principal amount of these Debentures and $31,000,000 principal amount of these Serial Notes when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Mr. Guy Wellman, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in definitive form, and Serial Notes in temporary form exchangeable for definitive Serial Notes when prepared, will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about July 13, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Debentures and Serial Notes for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these securities in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated

Dated July 7, 1938.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GARAGES

PARK INN GARAGE
306 East 35th Street
CAledonia 8-4969
New York City

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Attractive, compact house with charming garden; 4 bedrooms; insulated; residential; quiet; highly rated schools; owner leaving; offers sale, $8500. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 871.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-4449.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Three room furnished apartment in Stamford, Conn.; centrally located. Apply Miss Marian Atherton, care of Mrs. E. V. Good, Rose Lane, Glenbrook. Tel. 4-2004.

N. Y. C., 340 Central Park West (Apt. 9L)—Two rooms, kitchenette, four windows overlooking park; until Oct. 1st. Agent on premises.

N. Y. C., 151 E. 83rd—High four rooms, 2 baths; convenient transportation; long or short period. Proudfit, Rhinelander 4-3118.

ARTISTS

ILLUSTRATOR of children's book; pastel portrait painting. EDWARD A. DAHLHEIM, 24 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. God. 2371.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision; spacious playgrounds; 56 miles New York City. Write JANE BLAKE, Valls Gate, N. Y. Tel. Caledonia 5-4466, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Must sell, ocean front apartment and guest house. Pays 30%, or $3000 net income in 3 summer months on $10,000 cash investment (balance financed). 36 room building; fine condition, well furnished; established clientele. "MIR-A-MAR," 929 Fourth Street.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE ONWAY, RAYMOND, N. H. — Lake shore cottages, electricity, gas, fireplace, flush toilet. Call evenings, Melrose (Mass.) 2439. Box C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures; latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall paneling, all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1397 Rogers Avenue. Mansfield 6-5387.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Restored, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 472 West 156th St., New York City. 7th Washington Heights 7-1778.

CONFECTIONERY

HEMBS CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM, 56 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

IDEAL CORSET SHOP, 4611 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Garments for every figure. WI. 6-8017.

COUNTRY BOARD

CHARMING home in scenic Holderness; can accommodate few guests; adults, children; away from traffic; lovely woodland on Asquam Lake; splendid table; own cows. The Shepherd Farm, care Thompson, Holderness, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. AGENCY, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4057. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FLORISTS

GEO. PETERS & SONS, INC. Florists, Nurserymen, Rose Growers. Franklin St. and Graham Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 184-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1911.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5973

HELP WANTED

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Position open for soloist and organist; soloist, $3 per Sunday, one Sunday service; organist, $20 monthly, including Wednesday evening meetings; must be members of The Mother Church or a branch church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 161 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPPORTUNITY for young man about 20 in a growing business; general office work including stenography; salary. Write Box M-34, Suite 1505, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED at once for resident position, young man teacher of gymnastics in a year round school for special children; Christian Scientist preferred; write stating training, qualifications, and experience, DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 33.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Martinhorn, 910 E. 6th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 9o. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7105.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CURY, 20 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 5155.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and pressing. HARRIET A. SIMPSON, 335 Washington St., Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Moderate Upturn In Steel Output Seen by Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—"Moderate uptrend in steell production when producers and consumers get the new multiple basing point steel price system figured out, was forecast by Iron Age in its weekly review of the steel industry.

"Steel business is in a state of virtual stagnation while buyers digest the ramifying conditions arising from the elimination of basing point differentials between districts and the establishment of new basing points," the publication said.

Upturn Expected

"Under any circumstances, operations of the industry would have been lower this week, owing to the usual holiday that has resulted from the confusion that has resulted from price and basing point changes, a drop of only five points, from 28 per cent last week to 23 per cent this week, may be regarded as a fair augury of a moderate uptrend as soon as producers and consumers have got their bearings. June business for many steel companies was 10 to 15 per cent better than that of May."

Commenting on the new lower prices, and the multiple basing point system, the organ added:

"Consumers of steel will benefit greatly from the new price setup, particularly in the East and South. At Baltimore, where the Bethlehem Steel Co. has established a base price on hot rolled sheets from its nearby Sparrows Point mill, buyers will obtain their material at about $8 a ton less than a few weeks ago on a Pittsburgh base. In many other instances consumers will save much more than the actual price reduction because of more favorably situated basing points.

Must Absorb Prices

"'On the other hand, many steel mills, especially those in the central district embracing western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, will be obliged to absorb $2 to $3 a ton, and in some instances more, in order to hold their trade at distant points. A Youngstown mill shipping hot rolled sheets to Baltimore will have a freight rate absorption of $6.60 a ton, against 60 cents formerly.

"'Nearly all steel companies will add to their losses under present circumstances of poor demand, and their profit margins will be reduced even in better times unless prices are advanced. Even wage reductions of the proportions that might be expected—say 10 to 20 per cent—would not compensate all companies for their lower net yield.

"In pig iron, where price cuts were not complicated by basing point changes, a fairly strong upward trend in orders has almost immediately developed, particularly at Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland."

Financial Briefs

The Chicago Association of Commerce is distributing the booklet 'Chicago International Market," described as the most complete directory of foreign trade activities ever issued by the business men of any city.

The East Texas field has recently given forth its 25,000th oil well, the American Petroleum Institute reports. This producing area represents an investment of about $500,000,000. Discovered after three years of unsuccessful drilling by C. M. Joiner, veteran wildcatter, it proved almost overnight to be the greatest producing field in the country.

Out of each dollar of revenues and other receipts, the railroads in 1937 paid 14.93 cents in interest and rent, compared with an average of 20.64 cents in the five-year period from 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Hotel income increased 7.25 per cent last year but wage costs rose 12 per cent, according to annual statistical review of 250 hotels in 100 cities, issued by Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., accountants and auditors.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 7

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.94	$4.8597
Cables	4.93⅛	4.94⅛	.8597
France—franc	.02775/16	.02781/16	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1693	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285	.2286	.0526
Italy—lira	.05261/16	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5908	.5913	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2480	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2203	.2206	.3267
Spain—peseta	.0091⅛	.0091⅛	.2382
Greece—drachma	†	†	.0351
Austria—schill'g	.03473/16	.03473/16	.0426
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0219¼	.0219¼	.2961
Finland—finm'k	.1985	.1985	.1899
Hungary—pengo	.1888	.1888	.1899
Poland—zloty	.0452	.0452	.0101
Portugal—escudo	.0075	.0075	.0298
Rumania—leu	.02343/16	.02343/16	
Yugoslavia—dinar			

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2610	.2625	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2337⅛	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4325	.4300	1.7910

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2879	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3685	.3690	.6180
Java—florin	.5518	.5526	.6808
Hong Kong—dol	.30271/16	.3095	*
Shanghai—dol	.18371/16	.1850	.9613
Straits Stlments—dol	.5770	.5785	.5000
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9935	.9925	1.0031

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 5: Receipts, $26,-$14,962,63; expenditures, $52,664,083.23; net balance, [illegible] including $1,676,-173,825.12 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $2,561,785.12. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $460,513,825.42; expenditures, $213,527,974.90, including $27,166,709.17 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $153,-914,149.48; gross debt, $37,281,686,360.31, an increase of $2,126,256.26 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,995,824,244.34.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sept.	11.61	11.12	10.81	11.00	+.06
Dec.	11.40	11.47	11.18	11.31	+.06

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '4-40 June	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 3⅜s '43-40 reg	106.9	106.9	106.9
7 3¼s '45-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
7 3¼s '46-44	109.24	109.23	109.23
1 4s '54-44	114.12	114.12	114.12
7 2½s '65	106.3	106.3	106.3
15 3⅜s '56-46	113.4	113.3	113.4
9 3s '48-46	107.26	107.26	107.26
1 2¾s '54-51	118.20	118.19	118.19
6 4¼s '52-47	102	102	102
102 3s '55-51	103.12	103.13	103.12
31 2¾s '60-55	106.13	106.12	106.12
22 2¾s '63-58	104	103.31	103.31
5 2¾s '59-56	102.2	102	102
	102.31	102.28	102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

203 3s '47-42	106.2	106	106
201 3s '49-44	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

21 2¼s '44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
3 3s '52-44	106	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s'47	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
16 Alleghany 5s'44	78	77	77
4 Alleghany 5s'49	65	64⅛	65
43 Alleghany 5s'50 st	30¼	29	29
1 Allied Strs 4½s'50	89½	89½	89½
5 Allis Chalm 4s'52	109¾	109	109
39 Am & Frgn P 5s 2030	60	58⅜	60
30 AmTelChem 5½s'49	104¼	104	104
13 Am T&T 5½s'43	112¾	112¼	112⅜
7 Am T&T 3¼s'66	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s'67	103¼	103	103
1 Am WW&El 5s '75	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 Anaconda&Cop4½s'50	105½	105½	105⅛
5 Arm Del 4s '57	98	95¾	96
15 Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96	96¼
39 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105	105½
20 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88½	88	88
5 AT&SF aj 4s 1995	90	89	90
4 AT&SF 4s 1995	100	99½	100
6 AT&SF 4s '48	103⅛	103½	103½
6 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	103	103	103
2 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	78¼	78	78
4 Atl&Ch AL 5s '44	82⅜	82¼	82¼
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67	67	67
6 ACL cit 4s '52	28½	28	28½
3 AtlAnn 1st 4s'48	25¾	25½	25¾
7 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	55½	55½	55½
90 B&O rfg 6s '95	99	98⅞	99
10 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	31	29	30¾
93 B&O 1st 4s '48	49½	47½	49
62 B&O 1st 5s '48	30⅜	29	30
31 B&O 5s '95	28	28	28
31 B&O 5s '96 F	28½	28	28
31 B&O 5s 2000 D	26¼	24¾	25¾
308 B&O cv 4½s '60	45½	43⅜	45
95 B&O 4s '48	37	36⅛	37
8 B&O4sPLE&WV'41	35⅜	33½	35½
5 B&O 5s S W '50	118	118	118
1 Bell TPe 5s '48 B	105¼	105	105¼
25 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	98½	98⅛	98½
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	95¾	96
62 Beth Stl 3½s '52	36¾	34⅝	35
50 Boston&Me 5s '67	34½	33	34
15 Boston&Me 4¾s JJ61	35¾	34	35½
37 Boston&Me 5s '55	10	9⅞	10
8 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	63¼	62	63
120 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81	78	81
10 Bkly UnElist5s'50	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105½	105⅛	105⅛
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	70	70	70
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	85½	84	85½
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '52	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
5 Brown Shoe 3¼s'51 B	27¾	27	27¾
2 Buff R&P 4½s '57	42	42	42
2 Bush Term 5s '55	92	92	92
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	87	85	87
7 Can Sou 5s '62	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¾	111½	111½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98	97¼	97¼
15 Can Pac 4½s '46	93	92¾	93
14 Can Pac 4½s '60	79¼	79¼	79½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	101½	101½	101½
11 Carr C & O 6s '52	41	40¾	41
1 Carth & Adir 4s '81	87	87	87
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	6	6	6
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Cen of Ga em 5s '45	10	10	10
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	100½	100½	100½
6 Cen Ind E&G 5s '51	34⅜	32½	34⅜
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	56	53	53¾
28 Cen Pac 5s '60	69½	69	69
62 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	30	29½	30
17 Cen R R N J 5s '87	26¾	26⅞	26⅞
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	30	30	30
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	76⅞	76½	76½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	94½	93¾	94
12 C&O 3½s '96D	94	94	94
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	90	19¾	20
11 C&OAlton 3s '49	91	91	91
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88¼	88½	88½
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	95½	95½	95½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	101¼	101	101¼
50 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¾	19¾	20¾
41 Chic Gt West 4s '59	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	11	11	11
142 CMSP&P 5s '75	3	2¾	2¾
49 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	27½	27¼	27½
27 CM&StP gen 4s '89	19	18	19
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	7	6¾	6¾
86 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	10	10	10
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	9½	8¾	9
27 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	5	4¾	5
34 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	19½	18⅝	19
30 CRI&P 4s '88	7	7	7⅛
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	45	45	45
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	45	42⅝	42⅝
4 C&StL&NO Mem 4s '51	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	103½	102¾	103
54 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	88	88	88
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	73½	73	73½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	109	109	109
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	60	60	60
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97½	97½	97½
5 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	97½	97½	97½
1 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40	67¾	67¾	67¾
20 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	81½	80⅞	81½
15 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	76½	75½	76½
9 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	72½	71½	100¼
13 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Col P&I 5s '42	60	55¾	60
1 Col P&I 5s '70	43	42¾	43
3 Col & So 4½s '80	92¾	92¾	92¾
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¼	100	102¼
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Com'l Cred 3½s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	110½	110½	110⅝
78 Com'th Ed cv3½s'58	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
3 Conn R&L 4½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
40 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¼	103⅝	104¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103	103⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	102	102	103
9 Con Edis 3½s 58	103½	102¾	102⅝
8 Con Edis 3½s 65	102¾	102¾	102⅝
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
20 Crown Cork 4s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Crown Will 6s 51	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	40	39	39
20 Cuba RR 5s '52	46	46	46
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	108½	108½	108½
2 Del P & L 4s 69	108½	108½	108½
1 D & R G 4s 36	63	63	63
1 D & R G West 5s 55	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 D & R G West 5s 78	108	108	108
1 Det Ed 5s 52	113¼	112¾	112¾
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	93	93	93
8 Det T Tun 4½s 61	109½	109½	109½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
11 E Ten V&G can 5s 56	106½	106½	106½
24 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
80 Erie rfg 5s 67	46	46	46
31 Erie 1st 4s 96	16½	16½	16½
142 Erie rfg 5s 75	25	24½	25
27 Erie gen lien 4s 96	20½	20	20½
8 Erie cv 4s 53 A	41½	41½	41½
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Fairbanks M 4s 56	99	99	99
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	94	94	94
5 Fed L&T 5s 42 st	8½	7½	8½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Fond J&GT 4s 82 fld	39½	39½	39½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	102½	102	102
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	97½	97½	100
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
2 Gen Cable Acpt3¼s'51	94	94	95½
26 Gen Stl Casti¼s'49	98	98	98
7 Goodrich 4½s'56	96	95½	96
13 Goodrich 6s '65	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Goodyr TR 5s '57	94	93	93
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	72¼	71¾	72¼
19 Gt Nor 2¾s'67	67	67	67
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	31	31	31
2 Housatonic 5s '37	38½	38	38
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	50	49¾	50
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	50	48½	49
37 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	48	47	48
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	48	45	45
16 Ill Cen 4s '53	41½	41	42½
10 Ill Cen 4¼s'56	44¾	44	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	42	41¾	42
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	106	106	106
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	101¾	101¾	103
4 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	83	83	83
16 Interb R Tr 7s'32	21½	20½	21½
15 Interb R Tr 6s'32	86½	86	86½
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s	74½	74½	74½
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s'52	17	16½	17
20 Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	71	68½	68½
11 Int Hydro Elec'44	49½	49½	49½
1 Int Mer Marine'41	88	88	88
1 Int Paper 5s'55	93½	91½	93½
2 Int Paper 5s'47	81	81	81
2 Int Rys C A 5½s'47	80	80	80
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	98¾	96¾	98¾
14 Int T&T ev 4½s '39	72	70½	72
34 Int T&T 4½s '52	76	75½	76
78 Int T&T 5s '55	83	82¼	83
3 Jamaica&Cl es 4s'59	24½	24½	24½
2 KCP&L & Mem 4s36	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 KC S South 5s '50	73	70	72
22 K C South 3s '50	106	105¾	106
12 K C Term 4s '60	104	103½	103½
10 Kans Okla E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
1 Kopper Co 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Kresge Found 4s '45	97	96½	97
7 Kresge Found 3½s '47	97	96½	96
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	58	58
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	88	88	88
19 L S & M S 3½s'97	82½	82½	82½
4 L S & M S 3½s'97	21	21	21
14 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	85	85	85
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54C	45	45	45
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	30	30	30
1 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	24½	24½	24½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24¾	23¼	23½
93 Leh Val 6s 2003			

New Inventions Seen Recovery Barometer

By the Associated Press

Washington

Conway P. Coe, patent commissioner, characterized as an almost sure sign of industrial recovery a recent increase in patent applications.

"Inventive activity during the first half of 1938 reached a new four-year high," Mr. Coe said. "For more than 80 years the patent office has served as a sort of barometer in registering the presence and the passing of economic depressions."

Among recent inventions were methods for pre-fabrication of building materials, methods of making plastics and artificial silks, permanent waving machines and manicuring devices, clothing and machinery for making clothing, improved automobile bodies and automobile servicing apparatus, cameras and parts, lubricants and printing apparatus.

Consolidation of Two Southern Railroads Is Being Considered

NEW YORK —Following a meeting of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, I. B. Tigrett, president, said the board gave further consideration to the proposed acquisition of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, but no action was taken.

The proposed deal, under consideration a long time, was discussed "only in a general way," said the G. M. & N. executive.

On hand for the conference on the M. & O. deal was Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which controls a 27 per cent interest in the G. M. & N.

Rail circles suggested executives of the two Southern roads would necessarily have to move slowly in any consolidation deal in view of possible opposition on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are parallel lines, and as a condition to any merger steps M. & O. would first have to submit a reorganization plan satisfactory to the I. C. C., according to opinion in railroad circles.

Mobile & Ohio, controlled by Southern Railway, has been in receivership since 1932. It comprises 1,200 miles of line in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois.

G. M. & N. has 936 miles of track, its lines extending from Jackson, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., with branch lines to Jackson, Miss., and Meridian, Miss., and from Jackson, Tenn., to Dyersburg, Tenn.

RFC Is to Borrow $700,000,000 in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said he would borrow more than $700,000,-000 from the public in this fiscal year to repay RFC debts to the Treasury.

The first borrowing will be the sale of $200,000,000 of three-year RFC notes.

The effect of the transactions will be to reduce the amount of borrowing the Treasury might otherwise have to do to finance the $8,-500,000,000 spending program.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Australia 5s '55	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
2 Australia 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Austria 7s '57	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Belgium 6s '52	104	104	104
2 Berl City El 6s 55	27½	27½	15½
14 Brazil 8s 41	15½	15½	15½
22 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	13¾	14¼
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	13¾	14¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7 s52	41½	41½	41½
3 Buen A 3s 84	58½	58½	58½
21 Buen A4½s&4¾s 77	60	60	60
1 BuenA4½s&4¾sApr 78	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 Burgaria 7½s 68	12½	12½	12½
1 Burgaria 7s 67	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Canada 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
12 Canada 3½s 61	104	104	104
15 Canada 3s 67	101¾	101¾	101¾
37 Canada 2½s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Canada 2¼s 46	17	17	17
1 Chile Mtg 6s 61	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 6s 60	19¾	19¼	19¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Chile 6s 61 Sept	15	14¾	15
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	55	54¾	55
3 Cordoba City 7s 57 st	80½	80½	80½
2 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	72½	72½	72½
2 Cuba 5½s 45	105	105	105
4 Denmark 5½s 55	101½	101¼	101½
4 Denmark 5½s 55	100½	100	100
39 Denmark 4½s 62	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	26	26	26
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	48	48	48
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	31½	31½	31½
1 Good Hope 7s '45	73½	73½	73½
2 Haiti 6s '52	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	79½	79½	79½
2 Italy 7s 1951	72¾	72¾	72¾
24 Japan 6½s '54	85½	85½	85½
1 Japan 6½s '65	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Krueger&T 5s '59 ct	49	49	49
2 Lombard El 7s '52	61½	61½	61½
1 Mex 5s asd '45	63½	63½	63
7 Milan City 6½s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Norway 6s '44	106	106	106
3 Norway 6s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Norway 4½s '65	103½	103½	103½
8 Par-Ori RR 5½s '58	89	89	89
2 Peru 7s '59	10½	9½	9¾
1 Peru 8s '60	9½	9½	9½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Poland 8s '50	44	44	44
1 Poland 6s '40	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Prussia 6s '52	105½	105½	105½
4 Queensld 7s '41	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8	8	8
11 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Ruhr Chem 6s '48A	29¾	28½	29¾
52 Roumania Inst 7s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	10½	10½	10½
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	50½	50½	50½
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53	53	53
14 Tokyo El 5½s '53	46	45¼	46
2 Uruguay 6s '60	43¼	43¼	44
6 Uruguay 3¾s&4½s'78	44½	44½	44½
1 Uruguay 4s&4½s'78	42¾	42½	42½
6 Warsaw City 7s'58	82½	82½	82½
4 Yokohama 6s '61	83½	82½	82½

Total today, 8,487,000; previous day, 7,-395,500; week ago, 10,210,738; year ago, 9,268,000; two years ago, 11,418,000; Jan. 1 to date, 903,848,005; year ago, 1,743,336,000; two years ago, 1,860,132,000.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	.72⅝	.73⅝	.71	.71⅛	—.00¾
Sept.	.73⅜	.74	.72⅝	.73⅝	—.00¾
Dec.	.78	.78⅛	.74⅝	.74¾	—.00¾
	Corn				
July	.57⅝	.58⅛	.57⅜	.57⅝	—.00⅛
Sept.	.59	.59⅜	.58⅜	.58⅝	+.00⅛
Dec.	.58⅛	.59⅛	.58¼	.58⅜	.....
	Oats				
July	.36⅞	.37⅛	.36⅞	.37⅛	+.00⅛
Sept.	.34⅜	.36⅛	.34⅜	.36⅛	—.00⅛
	Rye				
July	.83⅛	.87⅛	.83⅜	.83⅜	—.00⅛
Sept.	.92½	.94	.91⅝	.91⅞	—.00⅝

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
NY Sept					
No 3	1.83	1.84	1.83	1.89	+.01
Wld July					
No 4	.89½b	..	..	..	—.01½
Wld March					
No 4	.93¼	.93½	.93	.93	—.03

b-Bid.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Ainsworth	8½	8½	8½
100	Air Assoc (6e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Air Investors	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1500	Alum Co Am	98¾	91	91
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	99	99	99
100	Alum Ltd	116	108	108
900	Alum Ltd	14¾	14	14½
1300	Am Airlines	10¾	10½	10⅝
500	Am Box Board	½	½	½
100	Am Capital B	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Am Centrifugal	24⅝	23⅛	23⅞
2600	Am Cyan B (.60)	2	2	2
800	Am & Fgn P war	12⅛	11½	11½
200	Am Fork&Hoe (.40e)	31⅜	30⅛	30¼
3400	Am Gas & El (1.40)	111	11	111
200	Am G&E pf (6)	27	27	27
50	Am Gen 42 pf (2)	13½	13¼	13¼
50	Am Hard Rub	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Laun Mc (.80)	16	15¾	16
800	Am Light&T (.90e)	20	20	20
25	Am Mfg	42	42	42
50	Am Pot&Chm (3½g)	87⅜	87½	87½
3600	Am Republics (.10e)	9	8¾	8⅞
800	Am Superpow	66½	66½	66
100	Am Supw 1 pf (4½k)	18	16¾	17½
1200	Am Superpow pf	2½	2⅛	2⅛
100	Anch Post F	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ang-Wupp (.15e)	11⅞	11⅞

Local Classified

(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage; local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4600. 522 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Pleasant, quiet home, comfortable rooms; near Reservoir and car line. Tel. STA. 8819.

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach, homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE HONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y.
Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis Bathing
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18
Also three-room Cape Cod cottage on premises, modern conveniences; for sale or rent—reasonable.

SKY LINE FARM
Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"THE GARRISON," 441 Main St., N. Leominster, Mass.—Overnight and weekly guests; just off Route 13 (between Lake Whalom and Kings Corner), 2 miles from Route 2. MRS. MARION T. BAKER. Tel. Fitchburg 2830. Mailing address, Fitchburg, R. F. D. 1.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches

Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments. BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
28 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE or rent, South Hingham, Mass., new salt box colonial that looks old in every feature. Downstairs finished in antique pine with the old floors and hardware; 2 beautiful fireplaces. Built for a home, 7 rooms, 2 car garage. Lovely, modern electric kitchen. Half acre land. $15,000, rent $100. ELEANOR ABBOTT, South Pleasant St. Hing. 1635.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of homes and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station attractive home with library, oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930.

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND
Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property.
ELIZABETH PUTT
Jericho Temple, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1413

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFULLY situated home overlooking river, marshes and hills; rates, $18 up. P. O. Box 102, Hamarock, Mass. Marshfield 132.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms and a 3-room furnished suite, first floor; near The Mother Church; free parking. HENDRICKSON, 84 Gainsboro St. COM. 5513.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Attractive rooms, reasonable rates; on car line; newly furnished; near The Mother Church. COM. 9127.

BOSTON—Large front room newly renovated; fireplace; suitable professional office or business; near Library. 39 Huntington Ave., Suite 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 177 Lenox Road (Apt. C-4)—Attractive studio room, clean, comfortable; near church, park and transportation. BUckminster 2-5960.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Lanesville, 19 Langsford Street; board business girls $13 week; room, $5; ocean view; near beach. Tel. Malden 2526-W.

N. Y. C. 201 East 68th St. (Apt. 2-W)—Large, comfortable, double, furnished room; all improvements; cool; reasonable. MRS. SHERIN.

N. Y. C. 90th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms, single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 357 W. 55 (Apt. 6-B)—Large, cool front room; newly furnished; excellent transportation; kitchen privileges; 1 or 2 women.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 91st (Broadway)—Airy, quiet, spacious; kitchenette; traveling guests; convenient, $5.50-$9.00. DAVIS, AC. 2-7675.

WANTAGH, N. Y. Jones Beach Station—Large, airy room, twin beds; five minutes' walk from station; ideal for two gentlemen wishing cool country place. Phone Wantagh 1196. P. O. Box 179.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER—Rapid and accurate, desires position. Write Box R-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cocomalt
for Hungry Boys and Girls
A delicious chocolate drink ready to mix with milk.
F. W. Behrens, Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave.

MEIGS
Semi-Annual Sale of
EAGLE SHIRTS
$1.55
REG. $2.00
Reg. 55c Summer Neckwear
4 for $1.00
Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. 4-2507

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

JOHN ROMANO
Hair Stylist
Complete Beauty Salon
959 Main St., Bridgeport
City Trust Bldg.

Save Now in Our
Semi-Annual Sale
of Men's and Women's
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
HOWLAND'S
WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in
Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1919

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

Handy to Your Kitchen
The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.
LOGAN BROS.

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Greenwich 1498
Hours: 10 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MARY WALLS
61 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
offers
to valued clients of Connecticut, Westchester and environs, and to Monitor readers within shopping distance—
A Summer Sale featuring cool, comfortable clothes—for high temperature days—at very low Summer prices.
Cool Dresses for Daytime
Start at $7.50
Cool Dresses for Evening
Start at $8.75
and throughout the entire selection of lovely clothes prices have been reduced to enable clients to obtain the maximum of high styling at a minimum outlay—
—Your visit will be welcome—
The Mary Walls New York Shop—18 West 57th Street—offers duplicate clothes and values for the convenience of Monitor readers visiting New York from a distance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

THE SMARTEST
NEW ELECTRIC FANS
Including the
Rubber-Bladed Fans
Safe for Children
Priced from $2.00 to $18.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
323 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 92-3510
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATEST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
303 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7018
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-1976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Bourbouis Fresh Daily

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MIDDLETOWN

WOODWARD DRUG CO.
A Century of Service
COSMETICS
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
248 Main St. Phone 2801

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 9880

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. 186 East Main St.
Phone 1409 Phone 647
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN *(Continued)*

Take Advantage of the Tremendous Savings in
WRUBEL'S
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions up to 50%
and More

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

TONTINE
THE WASHABLE
WINDOW SHADE
KENWOOD BLANKETS
8.95—10.95—13.95
D. MILLER CO., Inc.
61 ARCH ST. PHONE 4650

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 3-5722

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

PHONE WORKS 906
OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN.

THE SMART WOMAN, Inc.
"Fifth Ave. Brought to Town"
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
63 Wall St. Tel. 2036 Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Join Our
KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
50c a Week
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK ST
What man ever had too many Slacks? A most complete assortment from 1.95 to 10.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
250-261 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

MANTELL & MARTIN
38th Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
NOW
Misses', Women's and Juniors' coats and dresses at deeply reduced prices, in many cases less than cost.

The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CARROLL & McAULIFFE, Inc.
FOOD MARKET
Tel. 3-2146 335 HOPE STREET
GLENBROOK, CONN.

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
39 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-2121

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE
is attracting thousands of thrifty shoppers. Regular standard merchandise reduced to sale prices.
You should take advantage of this great sale.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Try Our
Roman Stripe Hosiery
with the beauty side out—Chiffon or Service—they wear and wear.
98c pair
Complete Selection of Beach and Play Clothes at Moderate Prices
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

Relish Dishes
Crystal and Silver for summer entertaining or for Gifts
$2.50 and up
W. E. PIERPONT Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 6625
Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.
Ver 1245 517 N. Charles Street

Hair Styling and Permanents
All Branches of Hair Culture
Cosmetics
ELIZABETH COBB
MARGUERITE BRANNAN

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Get Ready for the Summer Season
Straw Hats and Panamas Are Now Ready
HOAG and TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
234 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Fire Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Go Vacationing in Comfort and Style in Our Sport Summer Shoes.
Florsheim, I. Miller, Dr. Locke, Foot-Savers, Vitality, Carlyle and the best in Children's shoes.

SUMMER CLEARANCE
of women's dresses and accessories—Men's suits and furnishings are bringing crowds to this store. A grand opportunity to buy vacation apparel.
at McLean's

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
93 State Street Dial 125026

BRONXVILLE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

Phone Tuckahoe 2000
Eastchester Motors, Inc.
DODGE—PLYMOUTH CARS
Sales and Service
95 LAKE AVE. TUCKAHOE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2333 145 Parkway Road

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
POUNDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
823½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0151-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thermique
The Perfect Permanent Wave
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artabell Beauty Shoppe
GR. 1092 1798 MAIN ST.

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 349 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Butler
Li. 1078
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
280 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

CLARENCE JONES' RESTAURANT
"Home of Good Food"
106 Main Street
Telephone 1988

GLENS FALLS

R. C. DAVIS
UPPER GLEN STREET
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
SINCLAIR MOTOR OIL
PENNSYLVANIA and OPALINE
FUEL OIL CONTRACTS

GLOVERSVILLE

WASH SUITS
Carefully Washed
Expertly Pressed
Be Comfortable This Summer
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

Bakery Cafeteria Delicatessen
HOME DAIRY COMPANY
Phone 4414 53 No. Main St.

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

HOSIERY
HANDBAGS
HANDKERCHIEFS
HOUSECOATS
THE LINEN and CRAFT SHOP
80 N. Main Street Phone 3942-R

ITHACA

NEW 1938
FRIGIDAIRES at
$119.50 *up*
ROTHSCHILD'S
Ithaca, N. Y.

50th YEAR
FURNITURE
Complete Home Furnishings
"Quality Since 1888"
PECK'S
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
338 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Friendly Service
Mobiloil
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH

SUN-TIME FASHIONS
Shop in our seven big floors for personal and home needs.
Abrahamson-Bigelow's

Genuine
FRIGIDAIRE
Keeps Foods Safe Even in the Hottest Weather
Sold in Jamestown only at
NELSON'S
EAST SECOND STREET

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

NORGE GAS HEAT
New Principle Gas Burning. Saves up to 30% in Gas Costs.
Free Estimates
No money down
2 years to pay.
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Tel. Baldwin 1496
Merrick Rd., Cor. Grand Ave., Baldwin L. I.

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AN BABYLON
PHONE BAY SHORE 628
PHONE FREEPORT 3506

SAGTIKOS FARM, INC.
DAIRY PRODUCTS
BAY SHORE, N. Y.
BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

Freedman's Dept. Store
4 EAST MAIN STREET
You can find many ways to make this summer a comfortable one by visiting our
Sportswear Departments

Most Paint & Wallpaper Co.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
See the New 1938 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
Tel. Bay Shore 20 7-9-11 W. Main St.

MILLICENT A. KALT
Country CLOTHES *Town*
Inexpensively Priced
Tel. Bay Shore 832
23 E. Main St., Bay Shore, N. Y.

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE
FRONTIER FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

SOCONY
Phone Babylon 778
WE AIM TO PLEASE
EAST END SERVICE STATION
247 EAST MAIN STREET
BABYLON, N. Y.
JOHN WASHINGTON Mgr. Babylon 81-W

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1371, 1372

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1883
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 399 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence
Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
FURNITURE PAINTING
Living Room Furniture Made to Order
375 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 5959

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACATION APPAREL
3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Labor Day

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING *(Continued)*

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2313
134-23 NORTHERN BLVD.

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 6-2662-3

DEVOE PAINTS
BEACH CHAIRS
PICNIC JUGS and SUPPLIES
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

DORA ATKINS GOWN SHOP
Featuring
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Sports, Dinner and Evening Gowns
REDUCED BELOW COST
Opposite the Forest Hills Inn 11 Station Square

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

PHONE 4077 FREEPORT
GREASING 'EM HELPS
AND WE DO A GOOD JOB OF GREASING
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. SUNRISE HWY. and HENRY ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

Leibert's Shoes
White Shoes—Greatly Reduced
Buy Now and Save
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y.

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1801

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
282 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE . . . 45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 366

FANN'S
July Clearance
A group of 100 dresses
Reg. 5.98
Now 3.98
253 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HALLERON'S
TOOLS-HARDWARE-GLASS
WALLPAPER - PAINTS
"ASK FOR *MIKE*"
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hempstead 4962

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8210
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-80 81ST STREET HAV 9-8000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
The Finest Garage Facilities in Jackson Heights
Lubrication—Accessories—Tires
Roosevelt at 79th Hav. 4-3506—3507

HARRY LIEB
TOYLAND
WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS
Candy, Stationery, Toys and Sporting Goods
40-02 104th St. Havemeyer 9-8245—8246
Corner Roosevelt Avenue and Corona Plaza

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Sales **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Featuring Philco Auto Radio Installed and Serviced in any make car.
CALL LYNBROOK 8899 230 UNION AVE.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Fredericks Delicatessen
Home-Made Salads
Roast Chicken
STAPLE GROCERIES
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 635-R

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN, INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1586

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVENUE
Phones Patchogue 210-219

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

Willis Flooring Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs—Rubber Tile
Venetian Blinds
Simmons Mattresses
We Cover All Long Island
PHONE 1760 73 East Main Street

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of Lucas
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

SUPER-SHELL
Neighborhood Super-Service
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
215-12 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-10461
QUEENS VILLAGE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking
and Baking
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederic's Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

FRED KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Also FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT CANDIES
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

RIDGEWOOD

M. H. SUSSMAN
Paint Supplies
General Contractor, Painting, Decorating
Paperhanging Plastering
Estimates Heg 3-3270
862 Onderdonk Avenue Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.

NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
SUMMER RENTALS
WATERFRONT PROPERTY
HELEN V. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St, Newburgh, N.Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Not Have Your Personal Jewelry
REMODELED
This Summer?
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street N. R. 3092
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ANNOUNCING!
OUR ANNUAL SUMMER SALE DURING JULY
REDUCTIONS FROM 10 to 25%
Westchester Gift Shop
610 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

"SNAG PROOFED" HOSIERY
For Men and Women
Superlative Wearing Quality
NATALIE F. BARKER
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 6358
FOR APPOINTMENT AT YOUR HOME

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

SHOPWELL *Pure Foods*
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5436

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bay Ridge—Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Lassalle Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
6745 Third Ave. SHore Road 3-6787

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

ELEANORE FELSEN
HAIRDRESSER
Try our Genuine Steam Permanent for a more natural-looking wave.
989 FLATBUSH AVE.
(Near Albemarle Rd.)
1 flight up
BY APPOINTMENT BU 4-8884

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

NEW DORP

DELICATESSEN
Otto Lachenauer
40 6th Street, New Dorp, S. I.
Fine selection of Frosted Foods
Our motto: "Service and Quality"
PHONE DOnran Hill 6-6166

NIAGARA FALLS

MOJUD
Silk Stockings
Goldette Underapparel
WATTS DRY GOODS
7622 Buffalo Avenue

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

Peter's Beauty Salon
Permanents
Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474
1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

M. A. BURNS MARKET
SAMKA COFFEE
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

CAMP or COTTAGE
will be more inviting in a new coat of
KEYSTONE PAINT
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 3838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

POUGHKEEPSIE

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
'Nuff Sed!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 2500

Wallpapers—Paints
Window Glass and Linoleum
Estimates Furnished
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

Richardson & Robbins Chicken
MEATS AND GROCERIES
B & M FOOD MARKET
PHONE 6100

JULY SALE
Early Summer Dresses
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Genuine Spring Lamb Legs 23c a lb.
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Monroe 1050 527 Monroe Ave.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS,
CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

SCHEERS
Are Moving This Summer
2 Doors West
Substantial
Savings
During Our
Removal SALE
E. J. SCHEER, INC.
250 E. MAIN

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
blue coal
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage. MAIN 18

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30 - 5:45 P. M. (E. D. T.)
Monday through Friday

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Styling to Type
80 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. SC-4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

LAWN and TERRACE CHAIRS
ELECTRIC FANS
and VENTILATORS
DEVOE PAINTS
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 5866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

NELLY DON'S new sheer is very travel-minded this season. You'll choose it as a vacation companion. It packs without wrinkling.
The Idamae Shoppe
525 State St.
Ask about our Cost Plus Hosiery Club

Toys—Sporting Goods
Wool Clothing
Rubber Footwear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
289 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4911

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
323 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

JOHN HAND
THE RUG MAN
330 South Warren Tel. 2-1682

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie
Specializing in Corrective Fittings and Style Garments
Wood Bldg., 409 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.
Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

REED SHELDON CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Chapman Road, New Hartford
Tel. 26569

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO Repairs
ALSO WASHERS
By Expert Service Men
Nominal Charges
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

A Special Announcement
To Monitor Readers in Westchester!

At the request of many of our patrons, we are happy to announce the opening of a branch
Beauty Salon

At 100 Mamaroneck Ave.
Monday, July 11

The confidence we have enjoyed from Monitor readers for the past eight years at our Fifth Ave. studio will be an inspiration for us to continue our high standard of work for our patrons in Westchester.

Only highly trained hairdressers from our Fifth Ave. salon in New York City will be at your service.

May we have the pleasure of serving you?

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

Painting and Decorating
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
8 LONGVIEW AVENUE
PHONE W. P. 6040

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 3810

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
David Did It Once

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Still a Little Shy

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
One Byword Leads to Another

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Not Likely on That Plank

—Elderman in Washington Post
It's a Long, Long Trail

Sunbonnet Sue

Locusts are really
Fragrant sweet peas,
Who thought they would rather
Blossom on trees.
L.M.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

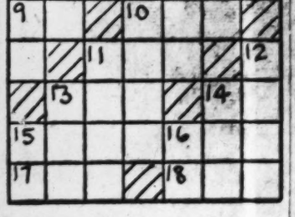
Standing Rule or Bylaw

Question: At a recent meeting it was voted that no officer of our organization should smoke, drink, or use drugs. Should this be incorporated into our bylaws as a new bylaw, or an amendment to a bylaw? Or would the motion itself be sufficient for the purpose?

Answer: After bylaws are originally adopted, any change in their content, whether an elimination, a substitution, or an addition, such as this, is an amendment. Hence this rule, if inserted, would be an amendment.

It is a question of opinion as to whether the motion already adopted is sufficient. At present, it has the status of a standing rule. If favored by a large majority, it is not likely to be rescinded on short notice. However, a standing rule is the same as any other ordinary motion, and may be rescinded at any time by a two-thirds vote without notice, or by a majority vote, if notice is given. If it is felt that this rule is of such importance that it should not be repealed or changed except by a two-thirds vote after notice, it should be placed in the bylaws.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Past
4 To weaken
7 Sea-cow
9 Pronoun
10 Deity
11 Procured
12 Cushion
14 River in Italy
15 More calm
17 To surround
18 Unit

Down

1 Amongst
2 Opening between cliffs
3 Preposition
4 Let it stand!
5 Roman bronze
6 Hebrew letter
8 Dwelling
11 Wearing apparel
12 Heart
13 By
14 Writing implement
15 Therefore
16 Negation

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Little Boy Blue come blow our horn. Little boy blew.

Use 'Em Again: Circuitous, aggregate, supposititious.

Letter Changing: Stare, store, shore, short, shout.

How Many Strokes?: 156 strokes.

Fun With Synonyms: Affable—courteous; charitable—benevolent; durable—lasting; suitable—proper; honorable—upright; illimitable—boundless; mutable—changeable; notable—remarkable; probable—likely; veritable—actual.

The Life Worth Living

If I can stop one heart from breaking
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.
—Emily Dickinson

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This is shared by a Waltham, Mass., reader, who gives us a bit of nursery rhyme—and a quip:

*CABBCU *WIT *WCPU—VIKU WCIK TIPQ OIQZ CABBCU WIT WCUK!

Use 'Em Again

This list is shared by a Philadelphia reader. The letters in the words shown in the left-hand column may be used as many times as necessary to form words as defined in the right-hand column. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the correct word. As an example, MISP—(a river, 11) Mississippi.

SCOUR IT—(roundabout, 10) =
GREAT—(the total, 9) =
SIP OUT—(imaginary, 14) =

Letter Changing

A case of being seen but not heard brought out the following. Using the same rules as usual, try changing STARE to SHOUT in 4 moves.

How Many Strokes?

How many strokes does a clock make in striking each hour of the day?

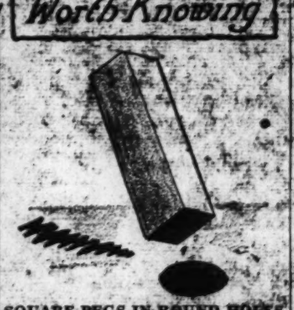
Fun With Synonyms

Reader J. M. M. shares this "able" list of words and their synonyms. How "able" are you at pairing them off correctly?:

1	affable	lasting
2	charitable	upright
3	durable	courteous
4	suitable	changeable
5	honorable	benevolent
6	illimitable	actual
7	mutable	likely
8	notable	proper
9	probable	boundless
10	veritable	remarkable

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Worth Knowing



SQUARE PEGS IN ROUND HOLES

Napoleon failed as an essay writer, Shakespeare as a wool merchant, Lincoln as a storekeeper, Grant as a farmer—but none of them gave up. They moved into other fields, tried other things for which they were better fitted, with the results we all know.

Daily Anecdote

Mount Ego

Early in his career, Robert Louis Stevenson came to realize the destructive power of vain pride and self-glorification, and sought to keep these so-called forces out of his life. He was equally concerned when he discovered them working their havoc in the life of a friend.

"The most dangerous height to which I ever climbed," he once said to a vain friend, was Mount Ego. I reached the top, and looked over it. I never got over that dismal view. I wouldn't advise anyone to live himself up to looking at it. Some day one would overreach one's self and topple in."

What They Say

Still—

"I am not everybody's favorite."—David Lloyd George.

Pilgrim Father

"I should have felt more like a Pilgrim Father landing at Plymouth if I had brought with me all my nine Kennedys."—Ambassador Kennedy.

Taking the Wheel

"When the automobile was young—before the days of the self-starter—a woman driver was practically unknown; but women, nevertheless, were enthusiastic motorists and participated in many early tours. What a contrast today, with the automobile perfected. Women have taken the wheel away from the man, so to speak."—Alvan Macauley, President of Packard Motor Co.

Quotation for Today

WHEN you have an enemy, do not return him good for evil, but prove he has done something good to you.—NIETZSCHE

Bathing in Yosemite

Monitor Camera Club from Max Gilstrap, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Vacationists at Yosemite National Park Enjoy an Added Attraction at California's Wonderland

Brevities

Washington Post: You have reason to feel complimented when some one imitates you. No one ever tried to counterfeit a penny.

St. Louis Star-Times: Another thing that slows up building is the realization that anything you build now will look queer by 1950.

In Lighter Vein

The Opposite

Hubby: "Don't bring me any more bills, dear, I can't face them."

Wife: "You needn't, darling. I only want you to foot them."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Now We Burn It Automatically

First Oldtimer: "Talk about modern hardships! Why I can remember when we toasted our bread on a fork over the fire!"

Second Oldtimer: "Yeah. And even had to cut the slices ourselves!"

All Explained

Patron: "Look here, waiter, I ordered chicken pie, and there isn't a single piece of chicken in it."

Waiter: "That's being consistent, sir. We also have cottage cheese, but so far as I know there isn't a cottage in it."—Pasadena Post.

In a Nutshell

He was at his club and he had talked politics for an hour and a half.

"That's the situation in a nutshell," he declared at the close.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a member to his neighbour. "What a nut!" Edinburgh.

Odds and Ends

"Sounding Smoke"

The native name for Victoria Falls is "musi-oa-tunya," which, translated literally, is "Smoke does sound there."

Apple Production

Orchardists of Calhoun County, Ill., produce an average of 1,000,000 bushels of apples yearly, more apples than any other territory of its size in the world.

The Pendleton Round-Up

Bringing a whole village and priceless trappings to Pendleton, Indians and cowboys and cowgirls of Oregon annually stage a round-up redolent of pioneer days.

Great Steel-Making Districts

The Chicago steel-making district, near big mid-West steel markets, and economically located on the Great Lakes, has become a close second to the Pittsburgh district.

Not Yet at Its Majority

Although the infant radio has grown and waxed strong, it is to be recalled that real impetus was first given in November, 1920, when the regular radiocasting of programs was instituted by the Westinghouse company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quite Regular

After the service on Sunday morning the pastor shook hands with the stranger, a young foreigner.

"And are you a regular communicant?" asked the preacher.

"Oh, yes," said the newcomer, "I take the 7:45 every morning!"

Horticultural Note

The minister had illustrated his sermon by saying that a beneficent wisdom knows which of us grows best in sunlight and which of us must have shade. "You know you plant roses in the sunshine," said he; "but if you want your fuchsias to grow, they must be kept in a shady nook."

After his sermon, which he trusted would be a comforting one, a woman came up to him, her face glowing with a pleasure that was evidently deep and true. "Oh, Dr. Throckmorton," she said, "I'm so very grateful for that splendid sermon!" And she clasped his hand and shook it warmly.

His heart glowed for a moment, while he wondered what tender place in her heart and life he had touched. But it was only for a minute.

"Yes," she went on, fervently, "I never knew before just what was the matter with my fuchsias!"

Jest a Minute

"Hey! No stunting today!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fidelity

Los Angeles

A couple had arrived from one of the southern states for a vacation in California. Upon arranging for accommodations at a hotel, the husband specified that the big friendly dog he held on a leash should be provided with a place to sleep in their rooms. He was courteously informed that this was contrary to policy; but he made such an earnest plea for his friend's comfort that the management granted the request.

At the first opportune moment he was asked his reason for not permitting his dog to be housed in the basement, as was customary. A look of profound love and understanding passed between master and dog, and the following story was related:

One night a hurricane and flood struck their city, and he and his wife, with their dog, sought safety by climbing out onto the roof of the porch. Man, woman, and dog clung with all their might to the roof; but after a while the rain increased in violence, and the husband lost his hold, and slipped and disappeared into the raging flood.

In a flash the dog bounded after him, and the wife was left alone. (She managed to retain her hold until morning, when rescuers removed her to safety in a boat.) The instant the dog reached the man, the animal caught hold of his clothing and kept his head out of the water. Battered and weakened, the man finally collapsed. When he came to himself, however, he discovered that the dog had braced himself in the branches of a tree that had withstood the storm, and with his teeth still fastened firmly in his master's clothes, held him safe till rescuers arrived.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Simeon . . . Called Niger'

In the opening verse of the thirteenth chapter of Acts, reference is made to a group of outstanding "prophets and teachers" who belonged to the church of Antioch in Syria and who are said to have consecrated or ordained "Barnabas and Saul" for the missionary tour which they conducted in Cyprus and Asia Minor.

One of this group was "Simeon that was called Niger." Simeon was, of course, a well-known Hebrew name (a name which was also borne by the Apostle Peter) (Acts 15:14), and the implication is that this "Simeon . . . called Niger" was, like so many of the Christians of that day, a Jew by birth. It was not uncommon in those days for a Jew also to bear a Roman name such as Niger (literally "Black"); and it may be recalled that the famous apostle to the Gentiles, though often referred to as "Saul" (a Hebrew name), is even better known under his Roman name of "Paul."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Penny and Clothespin

The participants line up, and each is given a penny and a clothespin. The object is to hold the open ends of the clothespin tightly together with the thumb and first finger, clamping the penny between. The clothespin is held so that the opening is vertical, thus the penny is held vertically, and if you relax your hold even a tiny bit the penny will slip through onto the floor.

The person who can hold the penny the longest in this position wins. See if you can hold it for two minutes!—Muriel L. R., Reading, Mass.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Mysterious Chauffeur

By LE PELLEY

WELL — WE MANAGED TO FOLLOW YOUR CHAUFFEUR ALL RIGHT ... AND LOOK WHERE HE'S GOING
INTO THIS OLD, EMPTY HOUSE...
HE LEFT THAT BOX IN THERE!
THIS LOOKS AWFULLY MYSTERIOUS
AND I THOUGHT HE WAS A NICE FELLOW — PERHAPS I OUGHT TO TELL THE FAMILY ABOUT THIS —
NO—DON'T— WE COULD EXPOSE IT IN OUR PAPER !!! THINK WHAT A STORY IT WOULD MAKE
BUT HE MIGHT BE THE TYPE THAT WOULD BLOW UP OUR HOUSE
YES— BUT THEN THINK OF THE MARVELOUS STORY THAT WOULD MAKE

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Amateur Sky Writer*

By THE HAGERS

Penny at Play
I TOLD TOM PINTAIL I WOULD TRY TO WRITE A SMOKE AD. IN THE SKY.
Egg at Tails
I FOUND THAT I HAD LEFT OUT 'PIN,' AND WHEN I TRIED TO WRITE IT IN
Spin
GOT DIZZY. I WHIRLED AROUND—AROUND, AND HEADED SWIFTLY FOR THE GROUND.
Tailspin
I LOOKED UP WHEN TOM LAUGHED. "NOT BAD! YOU ACTED OUT YOUR AERIAL AD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The South—And a National Opportunity

AFTER seventy-five years America still has a monumental example of the costs of war in the problems of the southern states. The conference of southern spokesmen called by President Roosevelt comes appropriately on the heels of the reunion at Gettysburg. It illustrates that the reconstruction—fortunately now with a small "r"—is still under way. The lifetime of the youngest who fought in the Civil War has scarcely sufficed to see the breach closed.

For the breach is more than one of sentiment or of political jurisdictions; it is one of standards of living. To the victor may belong the spoils, but these are mighty few in a long-sustained struggle, and to him eventually in a contest between brothers goes the responsibility for helping to rehabilitate the fallen. Hence Mr. Roosevelt was accurate in saying that the economic problem presented now by the South is not merely the South's problem but the Nation's.

For what are the origins of that disparity which too many Northerners dismiss with "Oh, the South is just naturally poor and backward," or which they deprecate as a competitive threat to wage standards? The South is not without responsibility in part for its plight. Its agriculture under the slavery system was grossly wasteful of the soil, as the one-crop tenant and sharecropping system has been since. Chauvinism, lack of initiative, resistance to new ideas and a clinging to the past have impeded southern progress.

Those difficulties, fortunately, the nation is beginning now to recognize and to deal with sympathetically. Seldom has a region been so completely stripped of its capital as the South after the war between the states. Her manufacturing plants were worn out. Her slaves, a major form of investment, were freed. Her money was valueless. To rebuild from the ground up, capital had to come from outside, and it came warily.

To make matters worse, the rebuilding had to be done under several handicaps. There was the traditional grievance against tariffs which made the South and West pay higher prices for the manufactured goods of the North and East while they had to sell their cotton, tobacco, wheat or pork at the lower prices of the world markets. There were taxes to help pay millions of dollars of federal pensions to former members of the Union Army while Confederate veterans received none. There were freight rate differentials which because of the smaller amount of southern production tended to keep it small by making it half again as expensive for southern manufacturers as for their competitors to reach the principal markets.

With these circumstances it is little wonder that the governmental reports to the regional conference should show that while the South has 28 per cent of the nation's population it has but 16 per cent of the tools with which people make their living. Or that with over one-third of the nation's good farm acreage and one-half of the nation's farm population it has only one-fifth of the farm implements and one-fifth of the farm income in the United States.

The South unquestionably has great need of better schools and institutions of higher learning. Northern philanthropy has been generous in this respect. But the South can do more for itself toward the training of its own technical and professional leaders if the conditions which affect its income—such as tariffs, freight differentials and development of natural resources—are improved. Proportionately the South spends as much of its farm income for education as does New York State, though in dollars New York State spends four times as much. Such a segment is harder to squeeze out of the small income than out of the larger.

The South is showing now an interest in industrial development, adaptability to new conditions and a strong disposition to help herself. The nation in general will profit by altering the conditions that tend to keep the South a conquered province outside the Union. There is an opportunity and a responsibility to make her a full-fledged and equal-privileged member of the national family.

"Rebirth of Public Morality"

AT THE time of the 1929 crash it was widely said that there must be a moral recovery in American business before there could be sound economic recovery. Much of the "Roosevelt revolution" was based on that thesis. The people supported laws which promised to reform business. Today the United States is again seeking recovery. And there are many who believe that this time the principal reform required before confidence and prosperity will be firmly based is a reform in government.

A very great number of Americans are deeply disturbed over the new "money power" represented by huge federal expenditures. It is open to the same abuses and can exercise the same evil influences as the power represented by unreformed business. We believe the decline in President Roosevelt's popularity shown in the recent Fortune and Gallup polls is largely due to a loss of moral leadership in this and other governmental affairs. We believe an increasing number of Americans agree with the demand Alf M. Landon made in his speech at Council Bluffs on Wednesday:

> We need a change in something far more fundamental than a mere changing of political parties. We need a fundamental change in our attitude toward life and government. We need above all else a rebirth of public morality.

This morality will demand honesty in government as well as business, freedom from oppression by "big government" or "big business."

First the Words

THE boys who got haled into court in Kansas City, Kan., for misusing fireworks the other day haven't heard the last of it. In fact, the flareback from their failure to discern the thin line between a prank and a misdemeanor should have a lasting effect. For that the "culprits" can thank Judge Henry Meade. The firecracker that got them into trouble was nothing to the one the judge exploded in four tearful faces with the remark: "Let's hear you say the Lord's Prayer."

Probably the judge was not exactly bowled over to see that the boys were stumped by that one. No one knows better than a judge how completely lacking in religious training are most youngsters who run afoul the law. They are to appear in court again on Saturday and recite the Lord's Prayer word for word.

It is pleasant to dwell on the good that may come from the fulfillment of the court's kindly edict. For if, with all their memorizing, these boys get understanding, they will find a sure way to be delivered from all manner of mischief. It is a wise judge who seized this chance to implant the words on which so many good works are based.

A Puzzle in Fares

WESTERN railroads in the United States manage somehow to give good passenger service for two cents a mile. True, they have their difficulties, but most of them apparently think they get more revenue this way than by driving travel to buses, airways and private automobiles by higher fares. This makes it rather strange that eastern trunk lines should consider so necessary the two-and-one-half-cent coach fare which the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted them experimentally for eighteen months.

The explanation is made that passenger revenues form a larger part of the total income of eastern roads than of western. Certainly the eastern lines have much the larger volume of traffic, and generally it is a maxim in railroading that the greater the traffic density the more economically service can be given. These things are all very complex. Perhaps the public should not try to understand them. Perhaps it should only puzzle and pay. But with alternative means of transportation available, the question is, "Will it?"

Hats in the Bay State's Ring

ALTHOUGH of course not unexpected, the announcement of Gov. Charles F. Hurley that he will seek another term serves to delineate more sharply the battle array for the coming gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts. In Democratic ranks the fight now seems to lie between Governor Hurley and former Governor James M. Curley, with Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly and former Commissioner of Agriculture Howard Haines Murphy hovering as unpredictable contenders somewhere in the lists.

Whoever wins this primary contest must of course engage the Republican nominee. Whether this will be Leverett Saltonstall, Richard Whitcomb, Frederick Butler, chairman of the Essex County Commission, or some as yet unannounced candidate remains a question, though Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Whitcomb have the advantage of active organizations already at work.

Recent polls have shown the majority of Bay State voters are in industrial zones, where New Deal objectives have received most of their support. But this year state issues are liable to loom more prominently in the campaign than national ones. Neither Mr. Hurley nor Mr. Curley is likely to enjoy White House support. Mr. Curley did not have it in his senatorial race in 1936. There is nothing to indicate he will have it now. Mr. Hurley has opposed the President on several issues.

An absence of national issues from the state campaign should prove helpful to voters, freeing them to concentrate on electing one who can primarily serve the state rather than national politics.

Journey to Manaos

Book News of the Day

THE whole troop of sensation-mongers in the name of travel literature ought to be required to read JOURNEY TO MANAOS by Earl P. Hanson (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $3).

The assignment would not be a dull one. Probably most of the tinsel authors would sit up all night finishing the book. It has drama, but the drama is authentic. It has thrills, but the thrills ring true.

Mr. Hanson moves through the jungles of Venezuela and the upper Amazon in Brazil with an engaging friendliness and a depth of comprehension that brings this remote region and its peoples into our own world. His is an ingrained interest in humanity that turns the story of magnetic expedition for the Carnegie Institution into a penetrating social commentary.

* * *

A first book, it achieves vivid character portrayal and convincing dialogue, although the latter tends to run a bit long. What the book lacks in professional polish it makes up in unpretentious sincerity.

Mr. Hanson sees beneath the surface and cuts his way through the jungle growth of misconception about such diverse subjects as medicine in the tropics, the myth that soft foods cause tooth decay, the reasons for failure of 400 years spent in trying to colonize the region he traversed, and the prospects for opening up South America's frontiers.

The book contributes penetrating comments on methods needed to develop these rich hinterlands. A glimpse of Mr. Hanson's social outlook is given in this: He advises the colonial advocates to develop a sound Indian policy under which the people "best qualified" can teach Europeans or North Americans how to live in this region, "instead of being exploited only as cheap labor."

* * *

The Venezuelan "Old Lady," to whom he gave a ride on the cart with his delicate instruments, is "brittle enough to feel any bump, proud enough to resent it, vocal enough to tell the world about it, and so give the instruments a measure of protection."

Mr. Hanson's humor proved practical when he hit on a pseudo-scientific report as a means for telling Washington, through the Gómez censorship, that a revolt had removed a local Governor and hindered his magnetic observations. A geophysical disturbance was reported. The "main deposit" among "several local bodies" had "stopped functioning and . . . subsided to a depth of some six feet."

R. H. S.

Retreat From Indiana?

A Queen Was Here

SOMETHING unusual had been going on in Exeter, it was plain to see. This was no holiday, no occasion for special general celebration; yet, as the taxi turned into High Street on its way from the station, I saw Union Jacks and pennants decorating nearly every building.

The streets of Exeter were quiet now and the people in them were going tranquilly about their affairs. Great Peter, hanging silent in the north tower of the cathedral, would soon peal out the curfew. But there the flags were, mute evidence of some unaccustomed event.

I asked the room clerk at a famous old hostelry on the Cathedral Square.

"Oh, we had Queen Mary here today." The clerk told the news as though it was an especial pleasure to give tidings of the Queen. "But she has gone now," he added. "She left at five."

"We gave you one on the square because we thought you would like it," the page remarked as he threw open the door. I knew what he meant; I could look out at the beautiful northwestern front of the cathedral. Perhaps he would be expansive about the Queen, too.

"What was the Queen doing here today?"

"She was at the cathedral," he explained. "It was," hesitating a bit, "it was something to do with—with the ladies that make the tapestries for the cushions—so they said." He ended his sentence vaguely and departed down the hall with a beaming smile for which his modest tip could not have accounted.

It was when the waiter began to serve the third course at dinner that he, with the air of one who possesses precious information, began to impart what he knew about Queen Mary's visit. It was evident that, during the first two courses, he had been occupied in taking the measure of his guest and deciding whether she was a proper person to be entrusted with on this topic. Having, fortunately, settled it in my favor, he began pleasantly:

"We had Queen Mary here today." He followed the remark with a slightly inquiring look over his shoulder as he finished placing a portion of braised celery upon my plate with a flourish that marked him an artist in such matters. Receiving suitable encouragement, he continued.

"She was at the cathedral, at the university and at the Guild Hall. Tea at the Guild Hall."

A slight pause to give emphasis, then leaning a few inches nearer he said in a lower voice and with a mysterious look:

"We served the tea."

A murmur of admiration from his guest led him on. Squaring his shoulders and drawing his chin in until it nearly disappeared into his stiffly starched collar, he spoke in a tone of imparting most important and confidential information.

"Thirty to tea. And—strawberries and cream." It was evident that he considered strawberries and cream the very height of luxury at tea.

Another murmur from his guest and a question about the Queen's appearance.

"Yes, she looked nicely," he responded. "She wore—blue." But no amount of gentle pressure could persuade him to commit himself as to whether it was light or dark blue. It was enough that Queen Mary had looked nicely and that she had worn—blue.

The royal visitor had driven down to Plymouth that night, where she was a guest of Lord and Lady So and So. That much, too, he knew.

It was in the early afternoon next day, on my way to Tintagel, that I found myself at the southern station.

Outside on the platform sat an angular woman in a dark brown coat, waiting for a train to Piddlehampton or something that sounded like that. She had told her friends when they moved there that they couldn't expect people to visit them, she complained. Not with service like that. She had changed twice already and here she was waiting again.

Even her voice softened at mention of Queen Mary.

"Queen Mary was here, was she? A real woman she is. Those two liftle princesses have had too much publicity. But now Queen Mary is taking a hand with them, they will be all right."

But it was the porter, lugging the visitor's bags up the stairs and across the bridge to the other platform, who found words that seemed to express what all the others had felt but had come short of saying.

"Pity you missed her," he sympathized. "She was in this station ten minutes; 'twill be a long time before we have a Queen like her again. The dignity with which she carries life!"

An eloquent tribute and characteristically English! But one was hardly prepared to hear it spoken spontaneously in that manner by a porter in a railroad station.

E. C. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Where There Is Leaven

By Frank L. Perrin

EVENTUALLY, in all human affairs, whether in business or in the home, there comes a time when there must be undertaken, unemotionally and courageously, a fair and impartial appraisal of what are termed liquid or available assets. These, roughly or accurately, we set down on the balance sheet against assumed or unavoidable liabilities, incurred necessarily or unwisely. Today, in the United States and elsewhere, thoughtful people are reappraising the moral and spiritual assets which constitute their national and community stock in trade. There is need of this, because of the clumsily directed efforts of iconoclasts and designing competitors to make it appear that the substantial structures, the cultural staples, the unselfish aims and purposes of those who have builded and wrought for the welfare of humanity, are marked for destruction in the march of the army of spoilers.

Just how these assets are to be marshaled and their true value realized and made available has seemed to be a perplexing and increasingly difficult problem. But perhaps it may be discovered that without being fully aware of the importance of the steps already taken much is already being accomplished quietly and without the blare of trumpets or the sounding of alarms. If one were to attempt to prescribe methods or devise plans designed to effectively combat or repulse an intriguing or insinuating impersonal or intangible influence he would not advise a resort to force or arms. He would, more wisely, provide just such defenses, just such implements of counter attack, as those which are now being so largely and effectively employed and utilized in the cities, in the communities, and at the seats of many colleges and universities.

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I am convinced that it will soon be discovered, as it is already convincingly indicated, that by the sanely directed and wisely conceived processes of thinking, individually and in groups, the people of America and Great Britain, firm in their faith in democracy and committed to the ideals of democratic government, will emerge from and finally dispel the fogs and confusions which have threatened to misguide and mislead them. Long centuries ago there was given to us all the admonition, "Come, let us reason together." This is not always heeded in times of distress or when fear besets us. The temptation is to resort to the implements of force, or to seek to enjoy, selfishly and without fight, the privileges earned by others.

A day or two ago it was announced that soon the somewhat distraught but still courageous lieutenants of the shattered Republican Party, routed by the disastrous defeat in the elections of 1936, will foregather to reappraise and perhaps mark up the available assets which they discover. It may be that chief among these will be the confidence which still exists in the integrity of the party as an institution, or as an implement.

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In many a community, in many a home, and in many a forum, the people seem to have been preparing themselves to act wisely and without prejudice in a sympathetic reappraisal of means and methods. Encouraged and inspired by the directed efforts of the leaders of the so-called institutes at Williamstown, Charlottesville, Wellesley, Chautauqua, the Town Hall in New York, and similar forums, the people of hundreds of towns and cities have inaugurated and carried on less conspicuous schools of thought and controversy. In them, unless convincing evidences are misread, there has been set in motion an influence and a force which will prove indomitable and effective for good. Into the mass of careless submission and surrender to the dominant thought of a momentarily powerful minority or combination of minorities, there has been placed, quietly but wisely and effectively, the leaven of wisdom, understanding and sanity.

There should be no doubt or idle fears that this leavening power will not operate effectively. It must do the work for which it is appointed. The law of cause and effect, by whatever name one chooses to designate it, is immutable. It is in the operation of this law that all may place abiding faith. In it there is the anchor of a new hope, the promise of a return from the alluring fields which blossom without fruition.

The Wide Horizon

Can Block Booking Be Blocked?

By Ernest C. Sherburne

EXPERIMENT is a commendable thing when applied with the object of improving a product for public consumption. So there would seem to be special point to the remark made by a representative of the film industry that block booking of motion pictures is used as a backlog so that the producers can adventure into new and unusual films. This may easily be so, but cannot be taken as carrying any considerable part of the burden of argument in favor of block booking for the reason that this system of distributing films contains many other elements that favor the interests that produce and license films for showing, rather than the interests of independent exhibitors.

Experiment is something that could well be applied to various phases of the film industry in the opinion of many who would like to see changes in present customs. Such persons are less interested in the prospect of experiments that would produce "new and unusual films," than in experiments which, they believe, would lead to more nearly equitable methods of distributing films among independent exhibitors. It is this group that has agitated for film booking reforms for many years, naturally, rather than the theater chains that are affiliated with the production end of the industry. Some pressure has been applied, too, by public groups which believe that there would be an increased production of films with social perspective if exhibitors had larger freedom in the selection of pictures.

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Representatives of the industry assert that independent exhibitors are intent, as a rule, on obtaining the films that make the most profit, and that general practice proves this, no matter if exhibitors here and there have an ethical sense about their business, and do not seek to run popular films they believe should not be shown to their clientele. This phase is filled with irreconcilable differences, and is not the chief objective of a large proportion of the exhibitors who supported the Neely Bill in the United States Senate. That bill passed without concurrent action in the House. The ground will have to be covered again when the legislation is introduced at a future session. That the producers are aware at last that pressure for reforms may become effective is indicated by reports from Washington that high officials in the producer councils have given the matter personal attention, with the object, it is to be supposed, of diverting the attention of Government monopoly and unfair trade practice inquiries from the films by promises that the industry will institute trade reforms.

One of the means whereby the industry hopes to keep the Neely Bill or its equivalent from becoming a law in the next Congressional session is a voluntary offer—it is said in trade circles—of a more generous cancellation clause in future block booking contracts. This will not appeal to many independent exhibitors for the reason, they assert, that the 10 per cent cancellation clause in their present contracts often offers no genuine relief. If the exhibitor cancels one of the films in the more expensive group in his block buy the distributor reserves the right to substitute a film from one of the less costly group, with no adjustment in price.

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Chain theaters exercise such a large buying power in the film distribution business that the independents formed their own organization with the object of exercising pressure in relation to their phases of the business. Unable to compel trade practice modifications that would suit them, they have repeatedly sought legal relief such as that proposed by the Neely Bill. It is because these independents would like to see a little experimentation applied to the current methods of film distribution that they favor legislation designed to give them a larger initiative in the choice of pictures.

The experiment they generally would like to see tried would be a selling method that did not require them to take one or more indifferent features or a group of shorts of dubious quality in order to get the film they do want. The experiments they do not like are the novelty films that do not come off, but which the exhibitors have to take in order to get desirable pictures. So often have these films failed at the box office that exhibitors, compelled by an old movie custom to pay for them, cool off as soon as anybody brings up that word novelty.

What your average exhibitor with no special audience following is interested in is a good supply of pictures featuring players who prove their drawing power year after year. Actually, this is the real backlog of the film producing business, as distinguished from the distribution manipulations made possible by block booking.

Peacepoint

"We are a brave, wise people. We can kill Indians and wild beasts and bandits, but all of a tremble we take to the woods at the sight of a new idea. No political party has ever yet led forth with a new idea. It has only sponsored a big idea when 'We, the People,' behind it, have many, many votes to secure. We, the people, must therefore find the idea and persuade the voters."—Carrie Chapman Catt.